History of Ireland.

COLLIER.


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HISTORY OF IRELAND

FOR SCHOOLS

BY

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NOTES ON THE CHIEF SOURCES OF IRISH HISTORY.

IRISH HISTORY, in its earliest form, consisted of unwritten *Lays*, composed and chanted by the bards, whose office—a combination of poet and historian—was hereditary. These bardic lays were followed by *Annals*, or *Chronicles*, which were compiled in the monasteries, the later annalists often copying from earlier works, or from the compositions of contemporary bards.

LOST COLLECTIONS OF BARDIC POETRY.

(1) The Cattle Quest of Quilgny (Táin bó Cuailgne) has been called "the Iliad of Ireland." It narrated the events of an expedition against Louth, undertaken by Maev, Queen of Connaught, and Fergus MacRoy, in quest of a celebrated dun bull. Connor of Ulster, aided by Coohoolin and the *Red Branch* warriors, opposed the invaders, who, however, triumphed. Fragments of the *Tawin-Bo*, orally preserved, were embodied in writing in the *Leour-na-heery* (11th century).

(2) Psalter of Tara, ascribed to Cormac MacArt, was lost early. It was partially copied—some say—into the following work (No. 3).

(3) Psalter of Cashel, said to have been compiled, about 900 A.D., by Cormac MacCulyenan, King of Munster and Archbishop of Cashel. Copies of this work, existing in the 17th century, were used by Keating, the historian.

It narrated especially the affairs of Munster. The word Psalter (in Irish, Saltair) meant simply a book of poems, not necessarily of a religious kind.

(4) The Book of Munster was little more than a copy of the "Psalter of Cashel" (No. 3).

EXISTING MANUSCRIPTS.

(1) Shanghus More (Great Law). Published in 3 vols. by the Brehon Law Commissioners. Dublin, 1865–1873.

(2) Wars of Gael and Gail. Edited by Dr. J. H. Todd for the "Rolls Series." Dublin, 1867.

(3) Book of Armagh, written about 807 A.D., contained the *Latin Testament* and the celebrated Confession of St. Patrick. (In course of publication by Dean Reeves.)

(4) Leour-na-heery (Leabar na h-Uidhre), probably composed in the 5th or 6th century. It contains the oldest existing manuscript of the bardic tales relating to the Ultonian heroes. The *Tawin-Bo-Quilgny* was transcribed into this work in prose form—that in metrical form having been lost. Preserved in the Royal Irish Academy in a MS. of 11th century. (Published in *fac-simile* by the Royal Irish Academy in 1870.)

(5) Book of Leinster—MS. of about 1150 A.D.—preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. (Published in *fac-simile.*)

(6) Book of Leacan (barony of Tireragh, in Sligo) narrates events from the earliest time to the 15th century. Transcribed *circa* 1416, by the MacFirbises, hereditary poets and historians.

(7) Book of Ballymote, composed in that monastery during the 14th century, described the affairs of Connaught—was sold in 1522 by the MacDonoughs to O'Donnell of Donegall for 140 cows.

Numbers 2 and 3, which are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, contain copies of the Books of Cashel, Leinster, Ulster, and Orgial. The library of the Royal Irish Academy also contains the "Annals of Connaught" (from 13th to 16th century).

IRISH ANNALS.

(1) Teernah (Tigearnach), Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon, was the chief of Irish annalists. He wrote partly in Latin and partly in Irish. Eight copies of his "Annals" (but all imperfect) exist—two in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, two in the British Museum, two in the Royal Irish Academy, one at Trinity College, Dublin, and one in the Ashburnham collection. The "Annals of Teernah" begin with Cimbay, B.C. 299. Teernah died in 1088.

(2) Annals of Innisfallen, compiled about 1215 and continued by another pen to 1320, contain a detailed account of the Battle of Clontarf. Like No. 1, it is written both in Latin and in Irish. The original is in the Bodleian Library.

(3) Annals of Boyle, in Roscommon—date 1246—written in both Latin and Irish.

(4) Annals of Ulster, by a Maguire of Fermanagh (434–1500) —continued to 1541.

(5) Book of Fermoy. In the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

(6) Annals of the Four Masters, compiled in the Franciscan Monastery of Donegall (1632–1636) by

(1) Michael O'Clery.
(2) Conary O'Clery (his brother), the copyist.
(3) Peregrin O'Clery (his cousin), head of the sept.
(4) O'Mulconry (of Roscommon).

Michael O'Clery, born about 1575, at Kilbarron Castle, by Donegall Bay, became a Franciscan friar at Louvain, in France, and died at Donegall in 1643. The O'Clerys were hereditary bards and historians of the O'Donnells of Tirconell. This work, extending in two parts from 2242 A.M. to 1616 A.D., gives chiefly the Annals of Ulster and Connaught.

(7) Chronicum Scotorum. Copy in the Royal Irish Academy in the handwriting of Duald MacFirbis, born at Lecan, in Co. Sligo. He was the last of a long line of hereditary poets and chroniclers. His services were engaged by Sir James Ware. MacFirbis was killed at an inn in 1670. His work extends to 1150 A.D. Edited for the "Rolls Series" by W. M. Hennessy. Dublin. 1866.

(8) Annals of Loch-Cé (from 1014 to 1590). Compiled in the 16th century for Brian M'Dermott, chief of his name, on the "Rock of Loch-Cé," near Boyle, Co. Roscommon. Edited for the "Rolls Series" by W. M. Hennessy. Dublin, two vols., 1871.

(9) Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald de Barri), born in Pembrokeshire, 1147—educated at Paris—Archdeacon of Brecknock—lived in Ireland (1184–1186), and acted as tutor to Prince John—wrote two Latin works—

1. Topography of Ireland.
2. Hibernia Expugnata.

The latter is a history of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. Its general accuracy is confirmed by an anonymous Anglo-Saxon poem, written by a friend of King Dermod's interpreter. (Vellum MS. of 13th century in Lambeth Palace.) Gerald was buried at St. David's, in Wales.

Froissart, the French historian, described Richard the Second's visit to Ireland in 1394.

Anglo-Irish Chronicles give traditional records of the English Pale. Two of these were compiled at Kilkenny. Another is the "Book of Howth" (15th and 16th century). The "Official Records" or "State Papers" of the Government (from the 13th century) contain stores of original material.

LATER WRITERS ON IRISH HISTORY.

Sir George Carew (1558–1629), born in Devonshire—came to Ireland in 1575—President of Munster (1600)—reputed author of "Pacata Hibernia," nominally written by Thos. Stafford. Carew was created Earl of Totnes by Charles I.

Geoffrey Keating, born about 1570 in Co. Tipperary—said to have studied at Salamanca, in Spain—officiated as a Catholic priest in his native parish (Tubbrid)—wrote in Irish the "History of Ireland" previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion. This work was composed chiefly while Keating was hiding from persecution in the Glen of Atherlow. It often refers to manuscripts now lost.

Sir John Temple (1600–1677), son of a Provost of Trinity College—Master of the Rolls (1640)—wrote "History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641," from the Protestant point of view. One of his sons, *Sir William Temple*, was a celebrated English statesman and author (*temp.* Charles II.).

Sir James Ware (1594–1666), born in Castle Street, Dublin—educated at Trinity College—held the post of Auditor-General of Ireland—wrote and edited in Latin many works on "Irish History and Antiquities"—member for University of Dublin.

Sir Richard Cox (1650–1733), born at Bandon—adherent of William III.—rose to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland—wrote "Hibernia Anglicana," to show what benefits Ireland had derived from the English conquest.

John Lynch, born about 1600 at Galway—Archdeacon of Tuam—fled in 1652 to St. Malo, in France—author of a Latin work, "Cambrensis Eversus" (published in 1662), to refute the statements of Gerald de Barri.

Roderic O'Flaherty (1629–1718), born at Moycullen Castle, Galway—educated by Dr. Lynch—author of the "Ogygia," written in Latin about 1685.

Silvester O'Halloran (1728–1807), born at Limerick—one of the earliest members of the Royal Irish Academy—author of a "General History of Ireland" (1774).

Thomas Leland (1722–1785), born at Dublin—Fellow of Trinity College and Vicar of Bray—afterwards Rector of Ardstraw, Co. Londonderry—author of a "History of Ireland," in 3 vols. (1773).

Thomas Moore, the lyric poet—see notes at the end of the book.

Charles O'Conor (1710–1791), of Belanagau, wrote "Dissertations on the History of Ireland" (1766).

Among writers and editors of Irish history during the present century, the following names are notable:—

Eugene O'Curry (1796–1862), Professor of Irish History in the Catholic University—author of "Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History," and also on the "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish."

John O'Donovan (1809–1861), celebrated Irish scholar—author of "Irish Grammar" (1845)—translator and editor of "The Annals of the Four Masters."

George Petrie (1789–1866), artist and antiquary—President of the Royal Hibernian Academy—great work, "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland," comprising an essay on the "Round Towers."

John Lanigan (1758–1828), author of the "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland" up to 1200 A.D. (published in 1822).

Dr. J. Henthorn Todd, senior Fellow of Trinity College. His "History of St. Patrick" (Dublin, 1864) is a good handbook to the sources of Irish ecclesiastical history.

Dean Reeves' edition of Adamnan's "Life of St. Columba," one of the best edited books published in recent times, contains invaluable stores of material for the history of Ireland and Scotland.

John Francis Shearman published "Loca Patriciana" (Dublin, 1879). This contains a mass of information on the history of old Irish, Scotch, and Welsh churches, ecclesiastics, and saints, and valuable illustrations of Irish topography.

The works of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, and the publications of the Royal Irish Academy, should be consulted by students of Irish history.

HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FIRST PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

THE MYTHICAL AND HEROIC AGES.

Ending about 400 A.D.

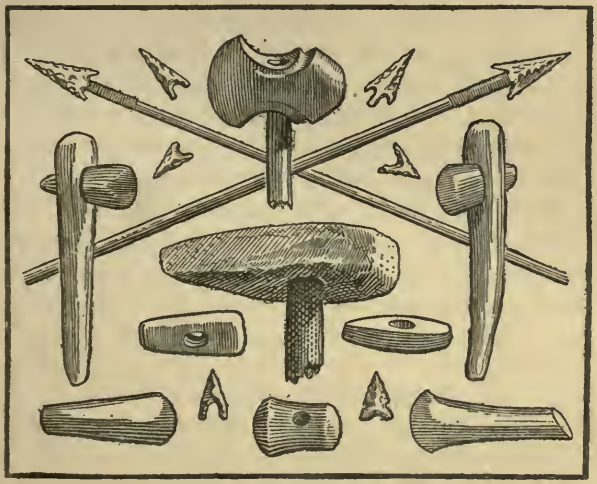
Six Cycles—Tara—Aven—Red Branch—Feena Errin—Finn MacCoole—Osheen—Niall—Names.

Original Races.—The original inhabitants of Ireland seem to have been a thin, small, black-haired people with sallow skin, probably akin to the Basques of the Pyrenees, and derived from the Turanian branch of the human race. These were conquered and enslaved by successive tribes of Scythian or Celtic blood, of a quite different physique—large-limbed, blue-eyed warriors, with red or yellow hair.

The Six Mythic Cycles.—The Irish bards described six mythic cycles or ages of colonisation, in which gods and heroes played their glorious parts. In fact, the heroes of one cycle became the gods of the next cycle.

1. Age of Queen Casirh (Ceasair), who was called a niece of Noah, and Finntan (Fionntain), "the Salmon of all knowledge."
2. Paralone (Partolón), descended from Japhet, led a giant race from Greece to Ireland.
3. Nevvy (Neimhidh), or Nemidius, also descended from Japhet, settled in Ireland. His followers, the Nemidians, were enslaved by African invaders, called Fouree or Foureans (Fomórians).
4. The Fir-Bolg (Fir-bolg), or Giants, under a leader called Deala (Deala), came also from Greece. Deala's five sons founded five kingdoms. This was the age of stone weapons. Last and greatest of the Fir-Bolg was Mac Erc (Mac'Eirc).
5. The Tooaha Dé Danáhn (Tuatha Dé Danann), the gods of the ancient Irish, coming from Scandinavia, overthrew the Fir-Bolg by magical arts, and dwelt invisibly on the green hills and in the silver lakes. Each cycle had its gods. The Tooaha followed the Dahya (Dagda = Zeus) and his son Aeneas Ogue (Aengus Og = Eros); Ned (Nét) was the Fourean Mars; Cehlenn (Ceithlenn), their Bellona; Lewy (Lugaidh), the long-handed hurler of sling-bullets, was an Apollo; while Manannawn (Manannán = Neptune) ruled the sea.
6. In 1499 B.C., the *Clan Milly* (Clan Milidh) from Spain invaded Ireland. They were descendants

of Millya (Míleadh), or Milesius, King of Spain, who (the legend said) had married Scotta (Scota), the daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt. The leaders of the clan were Aiver (Éibhear) and Erriwone (Eireamhón). Aiver



STONE WEAPONS AND TOOLS.

was slain, and Erriwone remained sole King. There was a third brother, Ir (Ir); and Ee (Ith), uncle of Millya, founded a fourth branch of this clan.

We may assert, as the first historical fact in Irish history, underlying the legends of the Sixth Colonisation, that *a Spanish invasion of Ireland took place before the Christian era.*

Greek Writers.—Phœnician sailors were probably the first to bring information regarding Ireland to Greece, the land which was then the centre of civilisation. Aristotle called the island *Ierne.* The geographer Strabo, writing about 50 B.C., represented Ireland as a cold land inhabited by cannibals.

Latin Writers.—Julius Cæsar called the island *Hibernia;* Juvenal alluded to it as *Juverna;* the historian Tacitus, in his *Life of Agricola,* states that about 82 A.D. an Irish chief implored the aid of the Romans, and that Agricola was preparing to invade Ireland, but relinquished the enterprise.

Ptolemy's Map.—Ptolemy of Alexandria, in his Greek work on geography (about 120 A.D.), laid down a sketch of Ireland, showing the chief rivers, capes, towns, and tribes. A few of the chief names, with their supposed modern representatives, are given below:—

Rivers.	*Towns.*
Vidua, Foyle.	Magnata, Donegal or Sligo.
Senos or Iernus, Shannon.	Eblana, Dublin.
Dabrona, Cork Harbour.	Regia, Omagh.
Birgus, Barrow.	Rhaeba, Enniskillen.
Modonus, Liffey.	Iernis, Banagher, in King's County.
Oboca, Avonmore.	
Logia, Lagan.	

A tribe called *Ierni* or *Iverni* occupied the S.W. and centre of the island. The Manapii and the Brigantes (evidently settlers from Britain) dwelt respectively near the sites of the modern towns Dublin and Wexford.

Ollav Foala (Ollaṁ fodla), descended from Ir, son of Millya, was the mythic lawgiver of Irish story, holding a place similar to that of Theseus in Greek mythology. He was hereditary King of Ulla (Ulaḋ), or Ulster. Having seized Tara (Teaṁair), he instituted there a triennial assembly of Kings, Druids, and Chiefs. He also founded a college there, began a national history, the *Psalter of Tara*, and established hereditary offices of heralds, bards, physicians, and harpers.

Note.—The name *Tara* is a modern pronunciation of Teowra (Teaṁraḋ), the genitive case of Teowar (Teaṁair), which signifies "a hill commanding a view." The site of the ancient royal residence lies in Meath, about five miles from Bective. On one of the raths there is an upright block of limestone, which is supposed by many antiquaries to be the genuine Leah Fawil (Lia Fáil), or *Stone of Destiny*. The Awrd-Ree ('Ard Rig), or supreme King of Ireland, lived at Tara, guarded by a band of warriors styled "the Pillars of Tara," but widely celebrated in later Irish story as the Feena Errin (Fianna Eirean).

THE STONE OF DESTINY.

Aven (Eaṁain), now represented by Fort Navan, three miles west of Armagh, was the military capital of Ulster. It was said to have been founded for Cimbay (Cimbaeḋ), King of the Ultonians, by the red-haired Maha (Maḋa), goddess of war, whom he afterwards married. Teernah (Tigearnaḋ), Abbot of Clonmacnoise, the greatest of the Irish chroniclers, regarded this event as

229 B.C.

the beginning of authentic Irish history. The Ultee (Ulltaigh), or children of Ir, held Tailtan (Tailtean) in Westmeath, as the centre of their power, until Aven was founded. What Tara was to the middle of the island, Aven was to the north, a commanding military centre.

Note.—The word Armagh means *Awrd-Maha* (Ard Macha), the hill of Maha.

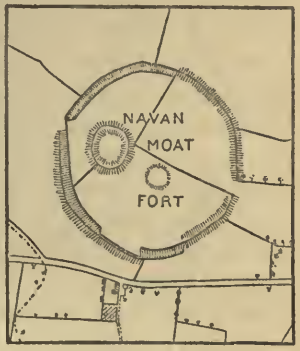
The Red Branch, or Crave Rua (Craob Ruadh), was a military order founded in 119 B.C. by Rurie More (Rudhraighe Mór), a descendant of Ir, the third son of Millya. From him they took the name *Clan* Rurie (Clan Rudhraighe). It is said that they had branches of a red colour embroidered as a symbol on their banners. They were Ultonians, and occupied a fortress at Aven. Their greatest hero was Coohoolin (Cuchulainn), King of Dune-Dahlgan (Dún-Dealgan=Dundalk). He was nephew to Connor MacNessa (Conchobar mac-Neasa), King of Ulster; his mother, Dechtera (Dechtere), being sister of that monarch. He gained laurels in Eire (Ireland) and in Alba (Scotland), but his principal exploit was the defeat of Maev (Maedh), the great warrior-queen, who ruled west of

119 B.C.

ANCIENT WARRIOR.

the Shannon, and to whom Fergus MacRoy (Fearguſ macRoiġ), tanist of Ulster, had deserted. Slain in battle two miles from Dundalk, Coohoolin was buried at Tara (A.D. 9). He was then only twenty-seven years of age.

Note.—*Tanist* (Tánaiſte) meant the successor—generally the most serviceable member of the family—chosen while the monarch was still alive.



NAVAN FORT, CO. ARMAGH.

Clanna Dega (Clanna Deġa).—Leaving their fort at Ballyshannon, a tribe called the *Clanna Dega*, or *Ernai*, seized Tara, and made their King, Dega, Awrd-Ree (B.C. 64). Ten years later, Fahtna (Faċtna) of the Red Branch slew Dega, and drove his clan from the north. The Clanna Dega, however, regained predominance in the centre and south, especially under Conary More (Conaire Mór) (B.C. 7), surnamed the Beautiful. He was slain (B.C. 3) on the banks of the Dodder near Dublin.

64 B.C.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA BEGINS.

The chief event in Irish history during the first century of the Christian era was the overthrow of the Milesian monarchy by a revolt of the lower orders, the Aha-Tooaha (Aṫaċ Tuaṫa), or, as usually

named, Attacotti. A massacre of kings and nobles at a feast in Connaught elevated the plebeian leader, Cairbry (Cairbre), the Cathead, to the throne.

Morrawn (Morán), son of Cairbry, having resigned the throne to Farreyeagh (Fearadach), a Milesian, was rewarded with the office of chief Brayhav (Breitheamh), or judge. He wore a golden collar, which was believed to grow tight on his own neck, if he pronounced an unjust sentence; and if put on the neck of a guilty person, it choked the criminal to death.

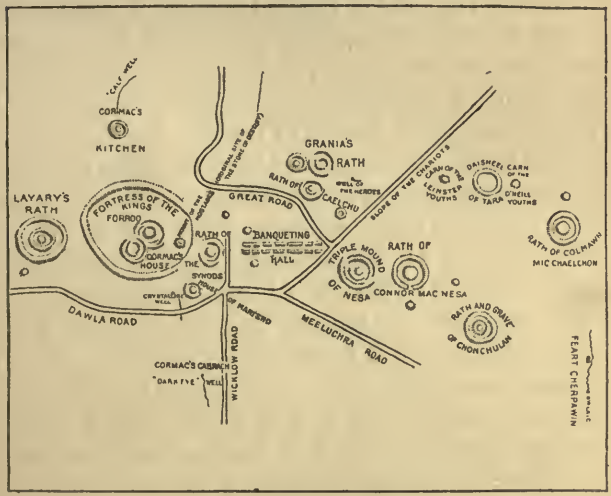
After another reverse the Milesian line was restored in the person of Toole (Tuathal), whose reign was a time of splendour. He formed the central kingdom of Meath by taking a portion from each of the four existing kingdoms. He also, in reprisal for an insult offered to his daughters, imposed on Leinster a triennial tribute called *Bohromean* (from bó, a cow).

130 A.D.

Feena Errin (Fianna Eireann), called shortly the Feenians, were a permanent national military force, consisting of mercenaries from Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, but not from Ulster. Originally organised to maintain the power of the Awrd-Ree, they afterwards assumed a troublesome ascendency in Irish affairs. Their power waxed strongest under four kings—Conn, Art, Cormac, and Cairbry.

Felim (Feidlim), the Lawgiver, was succeeded (164 A.D.) by his celebrated son *Conn, the Hundred Fighter* (Conn Ceadchathach). Conn engaged in conflict with Moa (Moga), King of Leinster, and

Ireland was divided between them by a road drawn from Dublin Bay to Galway. The northern portion was called La-whin (Leaċ-Chuinn), or Conn's Half; the southern, La-woa (Leaċ-Mhoġa), or Moa's Half. Five military roads, branching out from Tara, are ascribed to this reign. Conn was assassinated at Tara by conspirators disguised as women.



MAP OF TARA HILL.

Note.—The principal remains now visible on the hill of Tara are the concentric earthen rings raised to surround and fortify the royal dwellings; of the structures themselves no portions remain, owing probably to their having been made of timber, which was formerly very abundant. The extent of the forests which in early times covered Ireland caused it to be named *Inish-na-veeva—i.e.*, Island of Woods. Moore observes that the fact of these edifices having been "merely of wood is by no means conclusive against the elegance of their structure, or the civilisation of those who

erected them. It was in wood that the graceful forms of Grecian architecture first unfolded their beauties."

On one side of the hill may be identified the well (Neamhnach, Chrystalline) whence issues the Nith, the stream upon which was erected, for a bondmaid of Cormac macArt, the first water-mill in Ireland.

The external diameter of the Rath na Riogh, or Fortress of the Kings, is 853 feet.

Towards the end of the 2nd century, a grandson of Conn, Cairbry Riada (Cairbre Riada), led a colony of Scots over to Argyll, and founded the Scottish kingdom of Dal-Riada, pronounced Dawl-Reeda (Dál-Riada), the district of Riada. Another grandson of Conn, named Cormac (Cormac), was the most splendid of the early monarchs of Ireland. He founded three schools at Tara, and caused the Psalter to be re-edited. Having lost one of his eyes at the age of thirty-nine, he abdicated, and devoted himself to a life of learned retirement. He incurred the anger of the Druids by turning from their rites to the adoration of God. His *Laws*, and a work entitled *Tagasg Reeagh* (Teagasg Rioġ), or *Instructions of a King*, were read at the installation of early Irish princes.

227 to 266 A.D.

Finn macCoole (Fionn macCumhaill) and his son **Osheen** (Oisín), the Fingal and Ossian of James Macpherson's epics, were the most celebrated warriors and poets of the Feenian band. Osheen and his son Oscar revolted against Cairbry of the Liffey, King of Ireland, who, during the 3rd century, utterly broke their power, and slew Oscar in the battle of Gowra (Gabhra), between Tara and the Boyne.

A century of dim confusion followed. Three brothers named Colla (Colla), one of whom for a time usurped the throne, destroyed the palace of Aven. In 378 Criffan (Criomthann) was poisoned by his sister, in order that the throne might devolve on her son Brian (Brian). But her stepson Niall gained the crown instead of Brian. He bears in history the name "Niall of the Nine Hostages" (Niall Naoi Ghiallach), because he kept in captivity various chiefs in pledge for the good behaviour of their subjects, whom he had conquered. Niall led an army into Scottish Dalriada to aid in repelling the Picts. He warred also in Western Britain, and was alleged to have invaded Gaul with so much vigour that a special Norman force was sent to oppose his advance. One of his own soldiers murdered him near Boulogne. Niall (who reigned from 379 to 405 A.D.) left eight sons. Four of these settled in Meath, and four in Ulster: from the former sprang the O'Neills (Uineill) of the South; from the latter came the more celebrated O'Neills of the North. Conall, one of the latter four, established himself in Donegal, which was called Tier-Conaill (Tir-Chonaill), the land of Conall; the territory of his brother Owen was Tier-Owen (Tir-Eogain), the modern Tyrone.

Dahy (Dathi) succeeded Niall as King of Ireland. Ravaging Gaul, like his predecessor, he penetrated to the foot of the Alps, where he was killed by a flash of lightning. About 406 A.D.

NOTES ON THE PAGAN PERIOD.

Druids—Ogham Characters—Weapons—Mounds—Tombs.

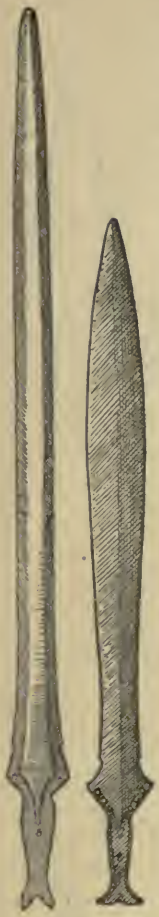
Druids in Ireland.—Druidism, which probably originated in the East, was supposed by some writers to have come direct to Ireland, and to have then passed over to Mona (Anglesey), where, amid the oak-forests, the British Druids planted their chief station. In the legends of nearly all the six cycles of Irish mythology we find Druids prominently mentioned. But Druidism in Ireland differed from Druidism in Britain. In Ireland the yew, not the oak, was the Druids' sacred tree; the rowan, the sloe, and the hawthorn also had a part in their magic rites. The Irish Druids did not offer human sacrifices. A knowledge of medicine and the arts of magic gave them a hold upon the people. They explained dreams; drew omens from the stars and the clouds, from the croaking raven and the chirping wren. Stories were told of their producing clouds of darkness, and causing lunacy by tossing a wisp of hay in a man's face. They kept alive a sacred flame, from which the leading chiefs were accustomed to kindle fire on their own hearths. They acted also as teachers; but they do not seem to have been organised into a distinct priesthood. Many kings and chiefs were Druids.

The Ogham Characters.—What the word Ogham (Oᚌᚐᚋ), pronounced Owam, means is uncertain. It was applied to an ancient and secret mode of writing, and resembled the *runes* of the Germans

and the Scandinavians. It consisted of straight lines placed at various angles, and arranged in rows on different sides of a stem line. There were no curved letters. Originating in Druidic days, it was first used for inscribing on tombs the names of dead kings—either by carving the *Ogham* on a twig, which was twisted round the tombstone, or, in later days, by cutting the lines on the stone. The inscription was read upwards from the lowest line. Its use on sepulchres continued in Christian days. Cork and Kerry contain the most numerous existing examples of the Ogham inscriptions, and they are to be found too in West Wales, where the Irish may have settled.

OGHAM MEMORIAL.

Weapons.—The ancient Irish used in war weapons of stone—(1) simply as missiles thrown from the hand; (2) hurled from a sling; (3) when fashioned into the heads of spears, axes, and war-hammers. Similar weapons of bronze, and *sgians* or swords, were used in later periods; but a stone axe and a stone hammer of larger size were wielded in battle long after the use of metals began. An iron flail was a favourite weapon. It was similar to the "knout" and the "scorpion" of other lands, and consisted of a central handle, to which were attached chains terminating with iron balls. Shields of various forms—oblong, oval, and especially round—were made of yew, or

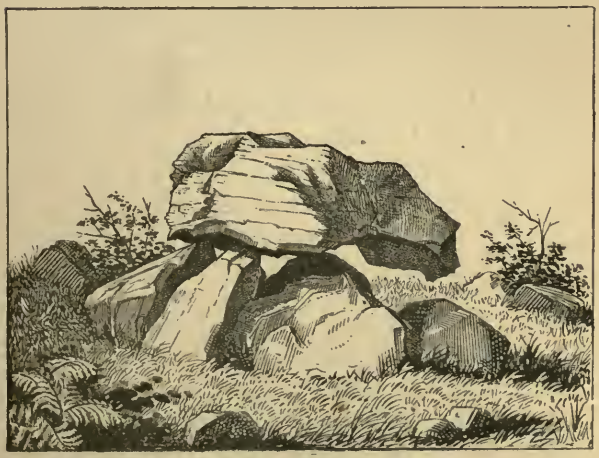


BRONZE SGIANS.

wicker, covered with hide, and rimmed with metal; others were made entirely of metal ornamented with an embossed pattern. Though the early Irish chiefs did not as a rule adopt the use of armour, yet some heroes are described as wearing coats of bull-hide seven-ply thick. A scythed chariot, or *carabad* (carbad), drawn by horses clad in spiked mail, often bore the Irish chiefs through the battlefield.

Mounds and Tombs.—The Pagan period of Irish history has been called the "mound-raising-age," owing to the fact that kings and heroes were interred in stone-chambers, covered with a huge mound or barrow. The *Cromleac* (Cromleac) consisted of upright stones, inclosing a space, and covered with a huge slab. *Carns* (Carn), or heaps of stone, were also used to cover graves. Cremation, or burning the dead, was practised, although simple interment was perhaps the rule. Professional mourners sang the dirge, or "keena" (caoine), which often described the virtues and achievements of the dead, a practice which has continued till recent times. The principal burial-mounds of the

Druidic period are to be seen at Newgrange by the Boyne, not far from Drogheda. Pillar stones, sometimes arranged in a circle, also marked a place of burial. Annual games were often held at the tombs of dead heroes—a custom from which originated many of the "fairs" of a later day



CROMLEAC.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST AGE OF IRISH CHRISTIANITY.

From the Accession of King Layary in 427 A.D., to the First Incursion of the Danes in 795 A.D.

Palladius—Isle of Saints—Columcille—Battle of Moira—St. Patrick—Great Schools—Other Saints—Rise of Armagh.

In 427 A.D. a son of Niall called Layary (Laoghaire) became King of Ireland.

Early in his reign, Pope Celestine consecrated a deacon named Palladius as the first "Bishop to the Irish believing in Christ." This mission failed. Repulsed from Wicklow, Palladius sailed to Scotland, where he died.

431 A.D.

Saint Patrick (Naomh Pádraig), the great Apostle and Patron Saint of Ireland, landed near Bray in 432 A.D. Whether he came with a commission from the Pope or not, has been a disputed point.

Some think Dumbarton on the Clyde to have been the birthplace of St. Patrick; others regard him as a native of Armoric Gaul. It is said that he was made captive at the age of sixteen by King Niall, and was brought from Gaul to Ireland. His mother, Conchessa, is said to have been a sister of St. Martin of Tours; his father was Calpurnius, a deacon.

After six years of bondage, spent as a swineherd near the hill called Slieve-Mish in Antrim, the youthful Patrick, guided by a dream, escaped to Gaul in a merchant ship. Having studied at Tours, at Auxerre under St. Germain, and in Italy, he became noted as a linguist.

Some writers state that St. Patrick preached in Ireland before the arrival of Palladius; others maintain that he was chosen to be the follower of that unsuccessful missionary. He settled on the south shore of Strangford Lough, where he founded a church at Saul.

In spite of fierce opposition from the Druids, Patrick preached at Tara before King Layary. He soon converted two daughters of that monarch, and, traversing the island, planted numerous churches and monasteries—one account says, three hundred and sixty-five. He founded (about 445) a cathedral at Armagh, close to the site of the ancient Aven.

On the 17th of March, 465 A.D., St. Patrick died, probably at Saul. He was buried at Down-patrick, a place which commemorates the fact in its name. We have in the *Confessio*, which all authorities regard as undoubtedly his own work, a remarkable glimpse into this great apostle's life and thoughts. 465 A.D.

Six years before the death of St. Patrick, King Layary had died—smitten, some said, by lightning.

By a victory of Layary's son over a usurper, the race of Niall was firmly fixed on the throne of Ireland.

Isle of Saints (Oiléan na Naoṁ).—The advent of St. Patrick laid the foundation of a period in Irish history rich in saintly names. Under the name of Scotia, Christianised Ireland was for two centuries (600 to 800 A.D.) the splendid centre and source of whatever learning and civilisation existed in Europe during the Dark Ages.

Great Schools were founded; notably (1) Clonard, in Meath, by St. Finnian; (2) Lismore, on the Blackwater; (3) Clonmacnoise, beside the Shannon, by St. Ciaran; (4) Bangor, in Down, by St. Cowal. At the last named school 3,000 monks resided.

From that part of Antrim north of the Ravel water, once called Dalriada, and still known as "the Route," a second emigration of Scots now took place under Lorne and Fergus, the sons of Erc. Passing into Argyll, they became rulers of the Scottish Dalriada. Alba (the modern Scotland) now became known as *Scotia Minor*, as distinguished from Ireland, or *Scotia Major*. The name Scotia was applied to the parent country until the 11th century.

506 A.D.

Note.—Dalriada is not to be confounded with Dalaradia, a district comprising part of Antrim and Down between the Ravel water and Newry.

A female disciple of St. Patrick, known as St. Bridget, died, it is said, in 525 A.D., at Kill-dara (the Church of the oak), where, in company with eight nuns of noble birth, she had long tended the sacred fire, which had been probably kept alive from pagan days.

Columcille (Columcille) **or St. Columba.**—The greatest of the Irish saints in the sixth century was Columcille (Dove of the Church), or St. Columba. His original name was Criffan. Born at Gartan in Donegal (521 A.D.) of a royal race—the house of Niall—Columcille at the age of twenty-five founded a church at Derry. But his principal residence in early life was Durrow in Queen's County. He copied a psalter lent to him by Finnian of Moville, and Finnian claimed the copy. The dispute being referred to King Diarmid (Diarmuid), that monarch decided "that the calf goes with the cow," and therefore a copy must belong to the owner of a book. Columcille's clan—the O'Neills—took up his cause, and defeated a royal army at Cooldrevny near Sligo. 561 A.D.

Columcille, with twelve retainers, sailed over to the islet of *Hy*, or *Iona*, on the west coast of Scotland. There he established a church and a monastery; and from this centre he spread the light of the Gospel so widely that he has been styled the "morning-star of Scotland's faith." 563 A.D.

In the reign of Diarmid, Tara, having been desecrated by a murder, fell under the ban of the Church, and was deserted as a seat of royalty. The assembly of the Irish States met in 575, near Limavady in County Derry. St. Columcille was present, and it was decided that the King of Scottish Dalriada should henceforth be independent of the Irish monarch. 575 A.D.

Columcille died at Iona, in 597 A.D., while kneeling before the altar.

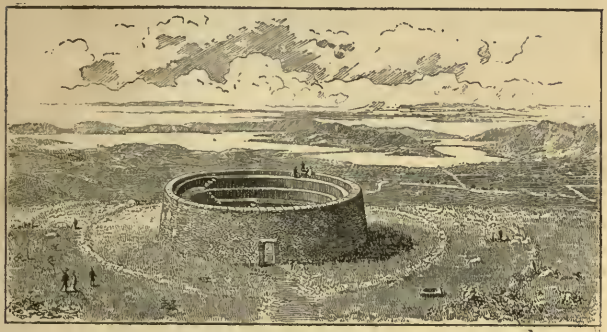
Other Irish Saints and Scholars.—Columban, a native of Leinster, passed from the cloisters of Bangor into Burgundy, where he founded the abbey of Luxeuil. Driven thence by Duke Thierry, he established a new monastery at Bobbio in Italy. He died in 615. St. Gall (Gall), a pupil of Columban, founded in Switzerland the abbey and town still called by his name. Cilian, the apostle of Franconia; Awnaun or Adamnan (Adamnán), the successor and biographer of Columcille; Claud Clemens and John Albin, learned Irishmen who were honoured at the court of Charlemagne; are also celebrated names. Clemens, at the request of the Emperor, founded a monastic school in France, which prepared the way for the foundation of the Paris University; Albin went to Italy to preside over the monastery of St. Augustine at Pavia. But the greatest name of the period was Johannes Scotus, or Erigena, the most remarkable layman of the Dark Ages, who resided in France at the court of Charles the Bald, and died about 874. His name, Erigena, points to his Irish birth. His chief work was entitled *The Division of Nature.*

During the seventh century the breach between the two Dalriadas grew wider. In the great battle of Mawra (Magh—now Moira in Down), which was fought for seven days between the O'Neills of Ulster and the confederate forces of the Scottish Dalriada and the Ulidians or men of Down,

637 A.D.

the latter were defeated. The influence of Iona in Irish affairs grew constantly weaker; while Armagh, where the *co-arba* (Comarba), or successor-designate of St. Patrick, ruled as abbot, now rose to be the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland.

The rival branches of the royal house of O'Neill—the southern O'Neills and northern O'Neills—kept Ireland at this time in a state of constant turmoil.



THE GRIANAN OF AILEACH.

In 675 a southern O'Neill gained the crown, and Aileach (Ailech), the northern palace at Inishowen in Donegal, was ravaged.

In 684, Egfrid, the Saxon king of Northumbria, invaded Ireland, and carried off a vast amount of plunder and many slaves.

The following century (700–800) presents a confused list of kings and battles. Leinster suffered severely, being constantly invaded for the purpose of exacting the payment of tribute. At the battle of Allen, in 722, King Ferral (Fearghal) was slain by

the victorious men of Leinster. Hugh Allan (Aoḋ Allan), King of Ireland, who died in 738, cherished the predominance of Armagh with peculiar care.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ANCIENT IRELAND.

Clan and Sept—Various Ranks—Brehon Laws—Houses—Furniture—Food—Dress—Music—Round Towers—Illuminating—Gold-work.

Among Celtic races the *Clan* (meaning "the children or descendants") included not only families connected by blood and bearing the name of a common ancestor, but also the retainers. Ownership of land was vested in the tribe, which had territory allotted to it according to its requirements. The *Sept* was a subdivision of the clan, resembling a village community. The *Tooah* (Tuaṫ) were the people of a district, similar to the modern barony. *Ballih* (baile) meant a village or demesne, and in the form *Bally* is widely scattered on the map of Ireland. Names of places on the east coast beginning with *Bal*, as Balbriggan, are from the Norse *ból*, a house.

Various Ranks.—The King, or Ree (Ríġ), dwelt in a fort or dune. The supreme monarch bore the title *Awrd-ree* ('Ard-ríġ). The various ranks were as follows:—

1. Freemen—Airech (Aireaċ), including owners of land—Flah (Flaiṫ), and owners of cattle only—Bo-Airech (Bó-Aireaċ).

2. Retainers—Caila (Céile). These included Free Cailas and Base Cailas—the latter being similar to the Saxon *ceorl* and the Norman *villein.*
3. Indoor and outdoor servants, or labourers—Shenclayha (Sen-clèire).
4. Cottiers—Bowha (Bothach).
5. Strangers, tenants-at-will—Feeir (Fuirmh).

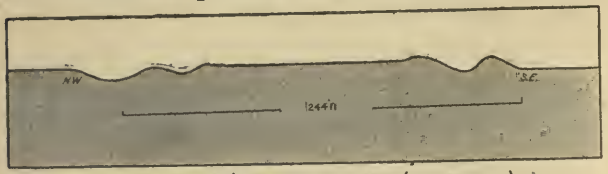
Though the third and fourth classes had not the political rights of freemen, they belonged to the clan, and were immovable from the land.

In all dealings in these times the unit of value was a cow.

The Brehon Laws.—A judge was called Brayhav (Breitheamh), or Brehon. The Brehon law prevailed in Ireland from the earliest ages. It is embodied in the *Shanhus More* (Seanchus mór—Great Law), a work the compilation of which St. Patrick is said to have superintended. Among the distinctive features of the Brehon code, three deserve special notice:—(1) *Eric* (Eirc)—the price of a life—by which a murderer was bound to pay compensation to the family and sept of his victim. Like the Anglo-Saxon *were-gild,* the *eric* varied in amount according to the rank of the slain. (2) *Tanistry* (Tanaisteacht), a law by which the successor of a chief was not necessarily his eldest son, but was elected during his lifetime from among his near relatives, the ablest man being chosen as *Tanist* (Tanaist). (3) *Gavelkind* (Gabháil-cinne), a law by which a man's landed estate was divided equally among all his sons. This still

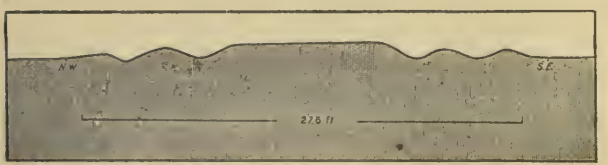
prevails in some parts of England. The Brayhav acted as arbitrator in all disputes. If he was found to have given a partial decision, he was punished by being branded on the cheek.

Houses.—The Dune in which the Ree dwelt had two earthen ramparts, with a moat between them.



SITE OF CORMAC'S HOUSE AT TARA (IN SECTION).

The house of a Flah or prince (Flaith), though generally styled a *Lis* (Lios), bore the name *Raw* (Ráth), if it had round it a mound inclosing a court-yard.



THE FORROO (Forradh), TARA.

Cahair (Cathair) meant a village or enclosure fortified with a dry-stone wall. The lands, with which a monastery was endowed, bore the name of *termon-lands*, the boundaries being marked with crosses or pillar-stones. Land within such limits, according to the claims of the Church, afforded sanctuary to offenders, and was liable to neither tribute nor tax. The steward, or *Erenagh*, superintended the labourers,

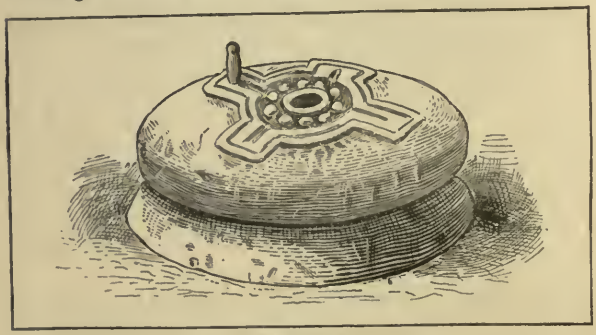
collected the rents, and directed the operations of husbandry.

Crannogues (Cɹannóga), or wooden island-dwellings built on piles in shallow lakes, were frequent. Log-houses, thatched with straw, for the chiefs, and round huts of wood and wattles, plastered with clay, for the lower classes, formed the usual abodes. The accommodation was of the simplest kind. There was only one large room, known as the *Ale-house* (Tɪġ-óɹoa), and furnished with couches round the wall for persons of rank. Servants lay on the rush-strewn floor. The women had a separate dwelling. The fire was in the centre of the floor, until the use of flues caused it to be placed close to the wall. Ordinary dwellings were about seventeen feet in length. The house of a chief was more than double those dimensions. The kitchen was often built apart from the main dwelling.

Furniture.—Feather pillows and rugs of fur lay on the couches of the ale-house. Chests served both for seats and wardrobes. Leather bottles held ale and mead (meaḋ), which were drunk either from the hooped wooden *pigeen* (pɪġín) or from the *curn* (coɹn), a cow's horn rimmed with silver. Weapons hung on the wall. The griddle, the tub, and the big pot slung over the fire, were present, as they are in the Irish cabin of to-day. The *quern*, or hand-mill (bɹo), and the spinning-wheel, spoke of woman's work.

Food.—Oatmeal, in the form of cakes and porridge, constituted the usual food. Nutmeal, from acorns and filberts, formed the "Lenten fare."

Mutton-broth was flavoured with leeks. The salad was made of water-cresses. Seaweeds, called *dulse* and *sloke*, were eaten by those dwelling near the sea. As cattle formed the wealth of the island, milk, butter, and cheese were plentiful. Salt meat, especially bacon, was most used. Fresh pork formed a dish for a king. Red ale, flavoured with herbs, and mead, made of fermented honey, were the favourite beverages of the ancient Irish.



THE QUERN.

Dress.—A coat of deerskin, stitched with gut, formed the dress of the Irish chieftain in early days. The *layun* (Léann) was a sleeveless woollen vest descending like a kilt to the knee, and bound with a *cris* (crior), or girdle. The *caimsi* (shirt) was either worn under the layun or alone as a blouse. Other garments were the *inar* (ionar), or jacket; the *brat* (brat), or cloak; and the *trews* (triubar), or trousers. Women wore a long layun, and a veil to cover the head. A hood or felt hat, or a square cap called

barr (bαρρ), formed the head-dress of a man. Brogues were worn, which were probably cut from the soft hide, and allowed to dry into the shape of the foot; but highly ornamented shoes, displaying the most careful workmanship, were also used. The latter were probably of tanned leather. Saffron was a favourite dye; certain lichens produced purple and yellow-brown; the root of bedstraw gave a red; and *woad* was used for blue. Fringes of gold thread and embroidery in gold often decorated the dress of kings and ladies. The rank of the different classes was

SINGLE PIECE SHOES AND SANDAL.

indicated, according to law, by the number of colours which each was permitted to use in the ornamentation of its garments.

The ancient Irish displayed considerable artistic taste and culture in metal work, illuminating, and carving on stone. Their chieftains wore the *torc* (τορc), or collar of gold; and sculptured crosses still attest the excellence of their art.

Amusements.—Quoit-throwing and athletic games of all kinds exercised the people in times of peace. Chess was the favourite game of the chiefs. Music, too, employed their leisure, and bardic story-tellers recounted in verse the exploits of the heroes of the past. The following instruments were used:—

Crit (Cruit), the harp, triangular in form (like the Greek *trigonon*).

Fidil (Fidil), the violin.

Timpawn (Timpán), a kind of drum.

Peepay (Piopa), the bagpipes, played with the mouth.

Curn (Corn), the trumpet or horn.

Stoc (Stoc), the clarion.

Bells (Cloig), of two kinds—(1) either an open bell with a tongue, used in churches; or (2) a closed, pear-shaped bell or *crotal*, with a loose ball in it. The latter were sometimes hung on a "musical branch," which was shaken to produce sound.

Round Towers.—These ancient structures, peculiar to Ireland, are now generally believed to have been erected during the early Christian ages to serve a double purpose—(1) as belfries, (2) as strong places for the storage of church manuscripts and plate and other treasures in time of war. Perhaps the highest portion may have served at need to display a beacon. The erection of a great number is ascribed to a celebrated builder known as the Gobhan Saer.

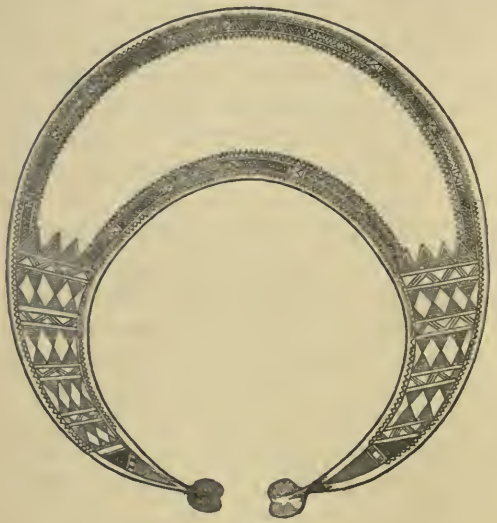
Illuminating.—In the Irish monasteries, which were centres of light in the Dark Ages, the arts

flourished to an extent which appears remarkable, when we consider the period of history and the circumstances of surrounding lands. In connection with learning, the copying and illuminating of manuscripts were especially cultivated. *The Book of Kells*, still preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and ascribed by some to the pen of St. Columcille, at a time about 590 A.D., affords a splendid specimen of this branch of art. On the initial letters in such a work the patient artist lavished all his skill, and the brilliance of the colours —green, blue, crimson, scarlet, yellow, and purple— attests the excellence of the pigments used even in those distant days.

Gold Work.—The art of smelting gold became known to the Irish at a very early date; and the precious metal was largely used in making jewellery, such as diadems, gorgets, cloak-fasteners; and in the decoration of weapons and dress. The *Minn* (pronounced Meen) or diadem was formed of a thin gold plate often in the shape of a crescent moon, and richly ornamented. It was probably worn upright upon the head. Rings were often designed to represent a twisted cord or fillet. They were worn on the fingers, or as armlets, or circlets for the knee. The *Torc* (Torc), a "collar of gold," was worn by chieftains and queens round the neck. Two remarkable specimens of this ornament, supposed from their length to have been used rather as girdles than as necklets, were found near Tara, and are known as *the Torcs of Tara*. They are five feet and a-half in

length; one weighs twenty-seven ounces, the other twelve ounces. The larger torc consists of a bar of pure gold, elegantly fashioned into the form of a quadruple spiral from end to end.

The *Brooch*, of gold or silver, was worn on breast or shoulder. Some of extreme size and weight



THE MINN.

covered the whole breast; and the Brehon Laws made mention of injury inflicted by the projecting pins. The ring of the brooch was often starred with gems, and enriched by coloured enamels; a certain kind had no gems set in it, but was carved, and bore small globes resembling the berry of the arbutus.

Special care was naturally devoted to the adornment of the crosier, or pastoral staff borne by prelates. The *Bahal Eesa* (Ꝺaċal Ioꞅa), or Staff of Jesus, long treasured among the sacred relics of Armagh, was bright with gold and gems. Originally possessed, it is said, by St. Patrick, it was burned in the days of the Protestant Reformation (about 1537).

The perfection to which the arts arrived, during the earlier periods of Irish Christianity, is to be explained by the high civilisation that had distinguished Ireland during remote pagan times. Nowhere did Christianity gain more ready converts, or more devoted missionaries. At Kells in Meath two centaurs are sculptured on a cross; and in stone carvings figures of birds, dogs, and oxen often mingled with sacred emblems. The wooden churches of the days of St. Patrick and St. Columcille probably gave way to stone structures before 800 A.D. Early Irish churches are found with circular-vaulted stone roofs. The most primitive stone dwellings in Ireland are circular in plan, and built in the shape of a bee-hive.

CHAPTER III.

AGE OF THE DANISH INVASIONS.

From the First Invasion of the Danes in 795 A.D. to the Death of Malachy II. in 1022 A.D.

Norsemen—Turgesius—Ostmen—Cormac MacCulyenan—Munster—Dalcassians and Eugenians—Brian Borua—Clontarf.

THE Norsemen, who played so important a part in the history of North-Western Europe, began to ravage Ireland in 795 A.D., when they plundered an island, probably either Rathlin or Lambay. Though usually called Danes, they consisted of two distinct nations—the Dhu-Yoill (Dubh Ghaill—Black Strangers), from Denmark proper, and the Finn-Yoill (Fionn Ghaill—Fair Strangers), from Scandinavia. Invading Connaught in 807, they penetrated to Roscommon. The rich monasteries attracted their special attention; Bangor and Lismore suffered especially.

795 A.D.

Turgesius, or Thorkils, a brother or son of the King of Denmark, conquered La-whin, and made Armagh his capital. He afterwards obtained the sovereignty of Ireland, but was seized by conspirators, and drowned in Lough Owel near Mullingar. This crime was said to have been instigated by the King of Meath (845 A.D.).

832 A.D.

The Danes soon began to take advantage of the constant wars resulting from the subdivision of Ireland into five petty kingdoms, whose monarchs were always contending for supremacy. The five kingdoms were Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. By selling their services as mercenaries to the contending princes, the Danes secured both plunder and political advantages.

A conflict among the invaders themselves, when the Dhu-Yoill were arrayed against the Finn-Yoill, resulted in a battle at Carlingford, which lasted for three days. The Dhu-Yoill were routed, and Amlaff, or Olaf, became King of Dublin. 852 A.D.

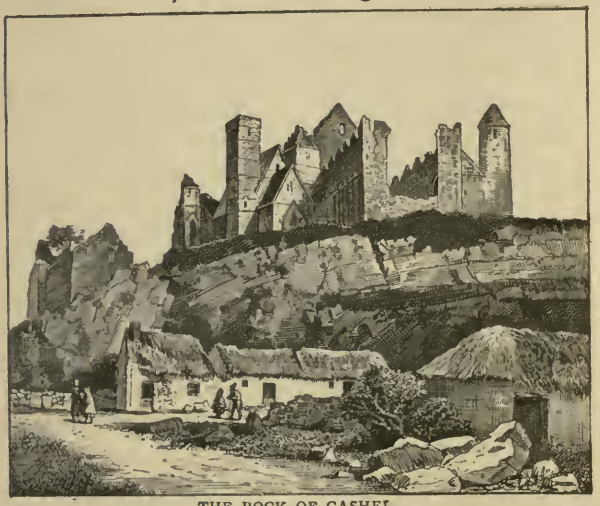
Two brothers of Amlaff—Sitric and Ivar—settled respectively at Waterford and Limerick, ostensibly as merchants. The presence of the Danes, or *Ostmen* (*i.e.*, East Men), in Ireland accounts for the Scandinavian word *fiord* or *ford* appearing in a few instances in Irish geography. Thus we find Strangford, Carlingford, and Wexford, all on the east coast. Another Norse word, *stadr* (a place), marks the endings of the names of three provinces where the Norse influence was felt—Ulster, Leinster, Munster (Ulaḋ, Laiġean, Muṁa—in Irish, Ulla, Leean, Muwa).

In the days of Turgesius, the Danes began to exact a tribute called *Nose-money*, because those who refused to pay it were mutilated by the loss of their noses.

In 863, the O'Neills of Ulster (Uí Neill) gained the crown of Ireland with the help of the Danes.

A few years later (878), the remains of St. Columcille were removed for safety to Downpatrick, where St. Bridget and St. Patrick had been previously interred.

The reign of Cormac mac Culyenan (Cormac mac Cuileanan), Bishop of Cashel, who was made King of Munster in 901, was short, though brilliant. When



THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

he received the crown, this pious and learned prelate was sixty years of age. Listening too much to the rash advice of an abbot named O'Flaherty, he became embroiled in a war with Leinster, and perished in battle at Ballaghmoon near Carlow. Cormac is said to have compiled the *Psalter of Cashel* and a *Glossary*.

908 A.D.

Note.—*Cashel* in Tipperary, now noted for its remarkable rock crowned with ruins, was, at the time of which we write, a centre of royal and ecclesiastical splendour. The ruins now to be seen are—1, A round tower; 2, Cormac's Chapel, dating from 1127, and founded by a King Cormac, who lived later than MacCulyenan; 3, a cathedral in the pointed style; 4, a castle; 5, an ancient sculptured cross.

Amlaff, Danish King of Dublin, who had married a daughter of Constantine, King of Alban, sailed round by the Orkneys with a fleet of 615 ships, and in the Humber joined a force of Scots and Northumbrian Danes, leagued against Athelstane, the Saxon King of England. At Brunanburgh in Lincolnshire, Athelstane inflicted a signal defeat upon these combined foes. 937 A.D.

The Kingdom of Munster was much weakened by its subdivision into two principalities, consequent on the will of Ollill Olum (Oilioll Olum), a southern monarch of early times. The subdivisions were:—

1. Desmond (Deas-Mhúmhan), or South Munster, comprising the modern counties of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford.

2. Thomond (Tuath-Mhumhan), or North Munster, including Clare, Limerick, and part of Tipperary.

Those belonging to the princely house of Desmond are known as *Eugenians*, being descended from Owen (Eoghan), the eldest son of Ollill Olum, King of Munster; those belonging to that of Thomond, being descended from Cormac Cas, the second son, are named *Dalcassians*. The latter tribe, under the celebrated Brian Borua (Brian Boruma),

Brian of the Tribute, gained the ascendency, and kept it.

Brian Borua.—Two great central figures, Brian Borua and Malachy (Maelṡa, Maelṡeaċlann), now shine forth from the confused struggles of Irish history. Cinnedy (Cinneiḋe), Prince of the Dalcassians, left two sons, Mahon (Maċġamain) and Brian. The former became King of Munster; but in 976 A.D., being enticed to a conference by a treacherous foe, he was carried off to a mountain and murdered.

976 A.D. His brother Brian then exchanged the minor crown of Thomond for the throne of Munster. One of his earliest exploits was to expel the Danes of Limerick from the islands of the Shannon —notably from Inishcathy.

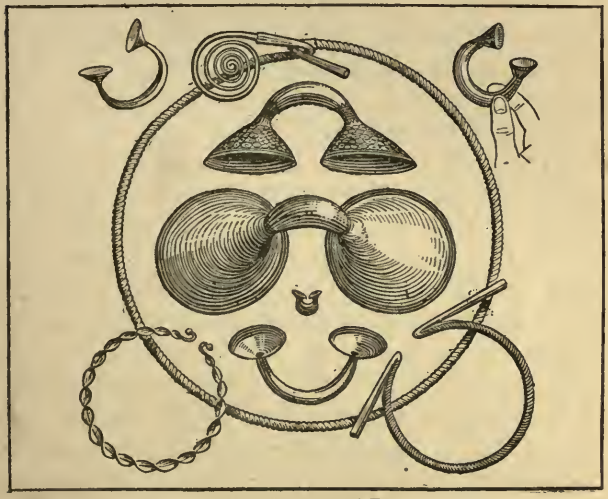
Malachy II. became King of Ireland in 980 A.D. In

980 A.D. the same year he defeated the Danes of Dublin in the battle of Tara, after three days of continuous fighting.

A collision between these two great warriors was inevitable. Malachy, indeed, courted it by ravaging the Dalcassian territory (now called Clare), and cutting down the sacred tree at Adair, under which the princes of that tribe had been formerly crowned. The warlike fame of Malachy, who, fighting with the Danes of Dublin, slew a chieftain, Tomar, and took his torc, or "collar of gold," probably excited a desire in Brian's breast to oppose his superior in rank. Collecting a great force, in which nearly all the Danes of Ireland served, the King of Munster issued from his palace of Cencora (Ceann Coṙaḋ), near

Killaloe, and, marching to Tara, forced Malachy to resign the crown of Ireland, and sink to an inferior position as King of Meath. **1002 A.D.**

Then began Brian's splendid reign of twelve years (1002–1014). The Danes paid a regular tribute, which was expended not only in adorning the royal palaces, but in the foundation



TORCS AND FIBULÆ.

of schools and the making of roads and bridges. These were the days in which—as the poets have sung—a beautiful maiden, adorned with jewels, and bearing a bright gold ring on her wand, could pass alone through the land, fearless of wrong: so well were the laws obeyed.

But trouble arose, fostered, it is said, by Brian's

queen, Gormla (Gormflaith), who was sister to the King of Leinster.

Battle of Clontarf.—A motley but formidable host mustered at Clontarf (Cluain-Tarb), on the northern shore of Dublin Bay, to give battle to the great Brian. The men of Leinster were led by their King; the Danes of Dublin were commanded by Sitric, a son of Queen Gormla by her first marriage. Wales and Cornwall, the Orkneys and Scandinavia, sent their warriors to curb the pride of the Irish monarch. The number of the entire host was reckoned at 21,000 men.

To these King Brian, who was now an aged man of eighty-eight, opposed 20,000 men—the flower of Munster, both Dalcassians and Eugenians; the warriors of Connaught, under their King; Scots from the Lennox; and a thousand men of Meath, under King Malachy. Brian's eldest son, Murragha (Murchad), commanded the allied forces.

While lying at Kilmainham, Brian despatched one of his sons with a chosen band to plunder Leinster, hoping thus to draw the king of that province from his position. Though thus weakened in numbers, he was obliged to accept the battle, which the Danish leaders forced on at dawn. He engaged with them reluctantly, for the day was Good Friday. Each army advanced in three divisions; but a conflict in these days was, like the Homeric battles, a series of duels. Prince Murragha was the hero of the strife. Wielding a huge battle-axe, he smote down Earl Sigurd of the Orkneys, and

1014 A.D.

many another hardy Norseman; but towards evening a stab from a dying hand laid him low with a mortal wound. At the head of his Dalcassians, he had previously turned the scale of battle by the utter rout of a thousand Norsemen clad in coats of mail—a chosen band in whom the foe had placed their strongest hopes. The Danes fled in the dusk—some to Dublin—the foreigners to their ships at Howth. But most of their chiefs lay dead by the Tolka or along the shores of green Clontarf.

Death of Brian Borua.—The aged Brian was kneeling in his tent to offer thanks for the victory just achieved, when the sea-king Brodar rushed in and slew him. As the Norse warrior was proclaiming aloud this deed, in the hope that the flying Danes might rally, the royal guards seized him and hanged him on a tree.

BRONZE SPEAR-HEADS.

King Brian was interred with splendid and solemn rites beside the great altar at Armagh. His son Murragha, and his grandson Turlough (Toirdhealbhach), were buried in the same cathedral (1014 A.D.).

Malachy restored.—After the death of Brian Borua, his old rival, Malachy, King of Meath, was restored to the throne of Ireland. No event of importance marked Malachy's second reign of eight years (1014–1022). In his last year he defeated the still troublesome Danes at Athboy; but immediately afterwards he retired to an island in Lough Ennel near Mullingar, where he died in seclusion (1022 A.D.).

Ireland, released from the iron rule of men like Brian and Malachy, was again divided into petty discordant states, whose incessant wars were fatal to the civilisation of which, at an earlier period, the land could justly boast.

ANCIENT WEAPON.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AGE PRIOR TO THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION.

From the Death of Malachy II. in 1022 A.D. to the Accession of Rurie O'Connor in 1166 A.D.

Danish Ports—Hereward—Synod of Rath-breasail—O'Neills and O'Brians—Turlough O'Connor—Rurie O'Connor.

DURING the century which witnessed the Norman Conquest of England, Irish history presents little more than a confused struggle between the Danish settlers and the native chieftains.

The Danish settlements on the coast of Ireland, but chiefly that at Dublin, had now taken root. Many of the Danish kings of Dublin bore the name Sitric. A constant and close intercourse sprang up with the Welsh. Not seldom, the Irish Danes carried over their prisoners to be sold in England as slaves; and their boats often returned laden with a human cargo, captured on the banks of Dee or Severn. During the Danish dynasty in England (1017–1041) the Danes of Dublin maintained a close alliance with England and the Isle of Man.

And, later, we find Harold and Leofwine, sons of Earl Godwin, when banished by Edward the

Confessor, taking refuge in Munster, where their sister was married to King Donohoo. Hereward too, the Saxon hero who withstood William the Conqueror at Ely, found a refuge in Ireland in his earlier life.

In 1111 the King and Clergy of Ireland assembled at a great ecclesiastical synod held at Rath-breasail (Ráth-bhreasail), for the purpose of settling the somewhat confused affairs of the Irish Church. Twelve bishops, subject to the See of Armagh, were appointed to administer in the La-whin; twelve others, subject to Cashel, were to hold power in the La-woa. The See of Dublin was to be subject to that of Canterbury.

1111 A.D.

The fertility of Ireland now began to attract settlers from England and Normandy to the eastern and southern ports.

Turlough, King of Munster, a descendant of Brian, became Monarch of Ireland in 1064 and reigned until 1086, being thus a contemporary of William the Conqueror. He seized Dublin, and deposed Godfred, the Danish King of that city.

Wars of the O'Neills and the O'Brians.—A conflict for the crown of Ireland now arose between these two houses—the O'Neills (Ui Neill) of Ulster being descended from the great Niall, and the O'Brians (O Bhriain) of Munster representing the lineage of Brian Boru. The war lasted for thirty years, although in 1094 there was a nominal settlement of the question, by the assignment of La-woa to Murchertach (Muircheartach), son of Turlough, and La-

whin to Dōnall MacLochlainn (Ꝺóṁnall mac Loċlann), who dwelt in the "Eagle's Nest" at Inishowen.

In 1101 King Murchertach endowed the Church, as a gift, with the royal city of Cashel, which he dedicated to St. Patrick. This monarch gave his sister as wife to Sigurd, son of Magnus, King of

THE CROSS OF CONG AND CROZIERS.

Norway, who had been lately successful in obtaining dominion over the Hebrides. But a quarrel arose; the Irish princess returned to her brother, and Magnus sailed to Ireland with a large fleet. He was defeated and slain at Moycoba in Down, by the men of Ulster.

Murchertach, afflicted with illness, retired to the

monastery of Lismore, where he died in 1119. MacLochlainn died two years later at Derry.

Turlough O'Connor the Great (Toirdhealbhach Mór O Conchobair) was a King of Connaught who, by resolution and valour, forced his way to the crown of Ireland. The O'Brians of Munster—Connor and his son Turlough—disputed his pre-eminence for years; but he took advantage of the jealousy which had arisen between the two great tribes of Munster—Dalcassians and Eugenians. The O'Brians, who were Dalcassians, were keeping the royal power exclusively to themselves. This provoked the wrath of the Eugenians, who deserted the cause of Munster, and aided Turlough O'Connor in his designs.

1151 A.D. The battle of Monewore (Móin-mór), fought between Cork and the Blackwater, resulted in the defeat of the O'Brians, and the conquest of Munster by King Turlough O'Connor.

But a new rival of Turlough had arisen in the North. This was a scion of the great northern house of the O'Neills—Murchertach MacLochlainn (Muirchertach mac Lochlainn), King of Tyrone. The struggle between Turlough and this chieftain was proceeding with varying fortune when, in 1156, the great O'Connor died at Dunmore in Galway.

1166 A.D. Murchertach then held the crown of Ireland for a few years; but, when he was slain near Lough Neagh by revolted chieftains in 1166, Rurie O'Connor (Ruaidhri O Conchobair), son of Turlough, became King of Ireland.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIRST PERIOD; FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1166 A.D.

Mythic Period. Dates very Doubtful.

B.C.

1499. Arrival of Milesians (the Clan Milly) from Spain.
299. Aven, the military capital of Ulster, founded by Cimbay, King of the Ultonians.
119. The Order of the Red Branch founded by Rurie More.
64. Dega, King of the Clanna Dega, seized Tara, and was made Awrd-ree.

Beginning of the Christian Era. Dates still Doubtful.

A.D.

9. Coohoolin, greatest hero of the Red Branch, slain at Dundalk.
130. Reign of King Toole. Milesian line restored.
164. Conn the Hundred Fighter made King. Ireland divided into La-whin and La-woa.
227–266. Reign of Cormac. Time of Feenian renown.
379–405. Reign of Niall of the Nine Hostages.
406. Death of Dahy, succession of Niall.

First Age of Irish Christianity.

427. Layary, son of Niall, became King of Ireland.
431. Mission of Palladius to Ireland.
432. St. Patrick landed near Bray.
465. Reputed death of St. Patrick.
506. Emigration of Scots from Antrim to Cantyre. Foundation of Scottish Dalriada in Argyll.
521. Birth of St. Columcille, or Columba, at Gartan in Donegal.
563. St. Columcille crossed the Moyle (*i.e.*, the sea between Ireland and Scotland) to settle at Iona.

A.D.
575. St. Columcille attended the assembly of the Irish estates at Limavady.
597. Death of St. Columcille.
637. Battle of Mawra (Moira). The Scots of Dalriada defeated by the O'Neills of Ulster.
684. Egfrid, the Saxon King of Northumbria, invaded Ireland.
738. Death of Hugh Allan, King of Ireland.

Age of the Danish Invasions.

795. The Danes or Norsemen began to ravage Ireland.
832–845. Reign of Turgesius, or Thorkils, the first Danish King of Ireland.
852. Battle of Carlingford. Rout of the Dhu-Yoill.
863. The O'Neills of Ulster obtained the crown of Ireland.
901–908. Cormac mac Culyenan, Bishop of Cashel, reigned as King of Munster.
976. Brian Borua, King of Thomond, became King of Munster by the death of his brother Mahon.
980. Malachy II. became King of Ireland. He defeated the Danes at Tara.
1002. Brian Borua forced Malachy to resign, and became King of Ireland.
1014. Battle of Clontarf, in which Brian defeated the Danes. He was slain in his tent by Brodar.
1014. Restoration of Malachy II. (second reign, 1014–1022).
1022. Death of Malachy II. in seclusion.

Age Prior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion.

1064. Turlough O'Brian, King of Munster, reigned as King of Ireland till 1086. Great conflict for the supreme power between the O'Brians and the O'Neills.
1101. Murchertach O'Brian bestowed the royal city of Cashel on the Church.
1111. Synod of Rath-Breasail, in Westmeath, convened to settle the affairs of the Irish Church.
1151–1156. Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, ruled all Ireland.
1154. Pope Adrian IV. issued a Bull, authorising Henry II. of England to take possession of Ireland.
1166. Rurie O'Connor, son of Turlough, became King of Ireland.

SECOND PERIOD.—1166 A.D.–1485 A.D.

CHAPTER I.

TIME OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION.

From the Accession of Rurie O'Connor in 1166, to the Accession of King John in 1199.

MacMurragha—Pope Adrian's Bull—Fitz-Stephen—Strongbow—Archbishop O'Toole—Visit of Henry II.—Council of Windsor—Prince John.

ABOUT thirteen years before the accession of Rurie O'Connor to the throne of Ireland, a bitter feud had arisen between Diarmíd MacMurragha (Diarmuid mac Murċa), King of Leinster, and O'Ruairc (O Ruairc), Chief of Breffny in Eastern Connaught. Diarmid having abducted Derrevorgaill, wife of O'Ruairc, the injured husband had sought the aid of King Turlough O'Connor, who forced the King of Leinster to restore her to her husband. The quarrel continued during the reign of Rurie, until Diarmid, deserted by his adherents, retired to Ferns, whence he crossed to Bristol, bent on seeking the aid of the English monarch, Henry II.

Pope Adrian's Bull.—In 1154 Nicholas Breakspear, or Adrian IV.—the only Englishman that

was ever Pope—had sent to Henry II. a Bull, authorising him to take possession of the island of Ireland; but action had been delayed, until Diarmid's arrival led to an invading force of Anglo-Normans crossing the sea to Ireland.

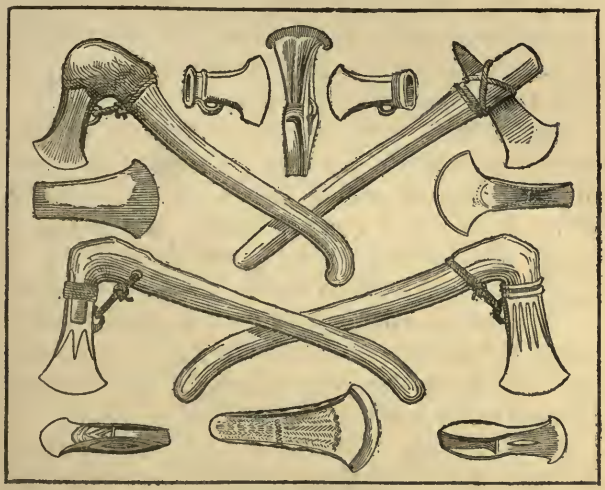
The Norman Invasion.—Armed with letters patent from King Henry II., which he had obtained by following that monarch to Aquitaine in Southern France, Diarmid sought for help at Bristol. He obtained promises of aid from Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Earl of Strigul, and heir to the Earldom of Pembroke, who was surnamed Strongbow, and also from the sons of Nesta, formerly the mistress of Henry I. These were named Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitz-Gerald. Of these Fitz-Stephen was the first to cross the sea. Accompanied by thirty knights, sixty men-at-arms, and three hundred archers, he landed at "the Banne"—a creek which may have been either Bannow or Baganbun on the coast of Wexford—a small reinforcement under Maurice de Prendergast arriving next day.

May, 1169 A.D.

Five hundred Irishmen, under Diarmid's command, joined the Norman forces, and the combined army marched to Wexford, which was distant twelve miles. This town, having surrendered in two days, was made over to Fitz-Stephen as the reward of his services. The plunder of Ossory followed.

King Rurie resolved to repel the invaders, and raised an Irish army, which was joined by the Danes of Dublin. For a time Diarmid with his

allies lay quiet at Ferns, round which bogs and forests formed a natural fortification. Rurie soon made a private treaty with Diarmid, by which it was agreed that the latter should be reinstated in his kingdom of Leinster, on condition that no more Normans should be brought from Britain. However, the arrival of Maurice Fitzgerald, with ten knights,



BRONZE WEAPONS.

thirty horse, and one hundred archers, encouraged Diarmid to break this compact, and boldly to claim the throne of Ireland.

Strongbow then prepared to visit the scene of action, though the permission which his feudal superior, Henry II., had given him was conveyed in evasive words. Sending over in advance Ray-

mond le Gros, the Earl landed near Waterford with a force of two hundred knights, and more than a thousand other troops. His first exploit was the reduction of Waterford. Cutting the props of a wooden house, which in its fall tore a breach in the wall, he poured his soldiers through the gap of ruin, and filled the streets with slaughter. Strongbow then received in marriage, as had been promised, the hand of Eva (Aeife), Diarmid's daughter, whose dowry was to be the crown of Leinster after her father's death.

Aug., 1170 A.D.

Dublin soon fell. The English force, in three divisions, marched through the mountain passes of Wicklow, and arrayed themselves by the Liffey. Rurie retreated in dismay, leaving the defence of the city to Hasculf, the Danish chief. Archbishop Lorcan O'Toole (Lorcan O Tuathail) was endeavouring to make terms with Diarmid, when Miles de Cogan forced his way over the wall, and began to slay the panic-stricken defenders. Hasculf sailed away to the Orkneys.

1170 A.D.

On the death of Diarmid in 1171, Strongbow assumed the title King of Leinster. His force was thinned by an angry message from Henry II. requiring the immediate return to England of all loyal subjects. The Danes, returning under Hasculf, made an attempt to retake Dublin, but Miles de Cogan repulsed them. A more formidable force then invested the city, in which Strongbow had now taken the command. Rurie O'Connor directed the movements of an army — 30,000 strong —

which had been mustered by the energy of Archbishop O'Toole, while a fleet from the Isle of Man blockaded the city by sea. Reduced after two months almost to despair by want of food, and alarmed by news of Fitz-Stephen's danger at Wexford, the Normans made a sudden sally, and scattered the besieging force.

Moving rapidly southward, Strongbow found that Fitz-Stephen had surrendered, and was a prisoner in the hands of the Irish.

The Synod of Armagh, an assembly of the Irish clergy held in 1171, saw in these disasters a judgment from Heaven for the practice of dealing in English slaves, and decreed that all such, then in bondage, should be set free.

Strongbow now returned to England, and made his peace with Henry II. by offering him all the lands he had won in Ireland.

Arrival of Henry II.—Having sailed from Milford Haven with 400 knights and about 4,000 soldiers, King Henry II. landed at Croch near Waterford. Strongbow accompanied him; and in his retinue were also William Fitz-Aldhelm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and Bertram de Verdun.

Oct. 18, 1171 A.D.

The Irish chiefs of Munster submitted at once to the King of England. Fitz-Stephen was surrendered by his captors. Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford received English garrisons, and Henry marched through Ossory to Dublin, displaying his military array in all its pomp and power.

English Court at Dublin.—In a wooden palace with walls of polished osiers, erected on the southern side of the present Dame Street, King Henry kept his Court at Dublin during the winter of 1171–72. There he received homage from the Irish chiefs, whom he entertained royally at Christmas-tide. We can easily imagine the wonder of these warriors, when they saw the Norman dish of state—a roasted peacock clad in its own feathers—served upon the royal board.

A Synod of the Irish clergy, convened by Henry and held at Cashel in 1172, passed decrees concerning marriage, baptism, and the special privileges of the clergy, who were exempted from payment of the *eric*, and whose property was declared not liable to any exaction from the chiefs. At a royal council *(curia Regis)*, held at Lismore, the English monarch imposed obedience to English law upon his new subjects in Ireland.

But Ireland was not conquered. Rurie O'Connor, though unwillingly constrained to promise allegiance still held aloof beyond the line of the Shannon; and the chiefs of Ulster scorned the idea of submission to the English monarch.

Departure of Henry II.—Before Henry II. left Ireland he granted a charter, which gave possession of Dublin to the citizens of Bristol. Appointing Hugh de Lacy Governor of Dublin, he directed that a castle should be built there, and that the city should be regarded as the seat of government. The English king then crossed

April, 1172 A.D.

to Milford Haven, leaving Strongbow behind as Earl Marshal. Raymond le Gros, having grown powerful by victories over the Irish, obtained from Strongbow the office of "Constable of Leinster," and the hand of the Earl's sister Basilia.

Council of Windsor.—Rurie O'Connor now sent three prelates, one of whom was Lorcan O'Toole, as ambassadors to Henry II., who, at a Court held at Windsor, entered into a solemn treaty with the Irish monarch. This important document granted to Rurie jurisdiction over all Ireland except the territories which were afterwards called the *English Pale*, viz.—(1) Dublin, (2) Meath, (3) Wexford, (4) Waterford, (5) Dungarvan, with their appurtenances. A tribute of one hide for every ten oxen killed was to be paid to England. Thus the Sovereigns of England were acknowledged to be Lords Paramount of Ireland. **1175 A.D.**

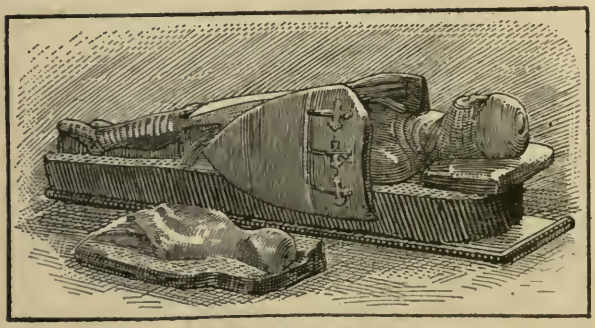
Death of Strongbow.—The Earl of Pembroke died at Dublin, in 1176, of an ulcer in the foot. His sister Basilia, writing to her husband, Raymond, who was then warring near Limerick, told in her letter how a large tooth, which had long been aching, had fallen out. Raymond, who understood the hidden meaning of these words, hurried to Dublin, where he was installed as temporary Lord Deputy in place of the deceased Earl.

Fitz-Aldhelm now received from Henry II. the appointment of Viceroy in Ireland. John de Courcy and Miles de Cogan accompanied him. The former, asserting that the King had granted to him the

province of Ulster, proceeded to Downpatrick, which he took after a fierce battle. De Cogan made a fruitless invasion of Connaught.

1176 A.D.

In 1177 Henry II. created his son John Lord of Ireland. Two years later, De Lacy was appointed Viceroy in room of Fitz-Aldhelm, who had been recalled; and in 1180 the celebrated Archbishop Lorcan O'Toole died in Normandy. King Henry obtained the appointment of John Comyn, an English churchman, to the vacant See of Dublin.



TOMB OF STRONGBOW.

After a troubled reign of seventeen years (1166–1183), Rurie O'Connor retired to the monastery of Cong. Soon afterwards, Prince John, aged nineteen, landed at Waterford, attended by a splendid retinue. His tutors were Ranulf de Glanville and Gerald Barry, better known as *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who wrote in Latin a history of the Norman invasion of Ireland, under the title *Hibernia Expugnata*.

1185 A.D.

Norman Mockery.—The retainers of Prince John took delight in mocking the Irish chieftains who came to pay homage, and went so far as to pull the beards of the natives. There arose also a bitter feeling among the older Norman settlers against these new-comers; and thus a new element of discord was added to that already existing in Ireland.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

On the death of Hugh de Lacy, who was slain at Durrow in Queen's County, John de Courcy was made Viceroy (1186). Henry II. died in 1189, and his son, Richard I., was too much engrossed in the third Crusade to care for the affairs of Ireland, which were left to John. The island presented a scene of ceaseless conflict. Cahal O'Connor (Cathal O Conchobair),

grandson of Rurie; MacCarthy (MacCarthaigh) of Desmond, who took Cork from the English; and Hugh O'Neill (Aodh Uaineill) of Tyrone in the North, were the leading Irish chieftains who took part in the confused strife. On the English side the great names were De Courcy, De Lacy the younger, who held Meath, and William de Burgh (ancestor of the Burkes), who got possession of Limerick. These lords, defying the English Government at Dublin, acted as independent rulers, and made war or peace as they pleased. We must not forget the services of Archbishop Comyn to the Church in Ireland; among his good deeds was the building of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin.

CHAPTER II.

IRELAND UNDER THE PLANTAGENET KINGS.

From the Accession of King John in 1199 to the Deposition of Richard II. in 1399.

Great Feudatories—Fall of De Courcy—Visit of King John—Twelve Counties—Castles built—Royal Letter.

Reign of King John (1199–1216).

When John succeeded his brother Richard I., he made Meiler Fitz-Henry, one of the oldest Norman settlers, his Viceroy in Ireland. Three great Anglo-Norman feudatories—De Courcy in Ulster, De Burgh in Munster, De Lacy in Meath—had now grown so powerful as to assume independent rule. It was clear that they must be curbed.

Assisted by the King of Connaught and O'Brian of Thomond, Fitz-Henry threatened Limerick, and obliged De Burgh to submit.

De Courcy kept almost royal state at Downpatrick, where he abode. He incurred King John's anger by declaring his adhesion to the cause of young Prince Arthur, whose throne John had usurped. His bitter foes, the De Lacys, armed with a mandate from the

King, marched against him, and drove him from Ulster. Having married a daughter of Godfred, King of Man, De Courcy found a refuge there. He was afterwards a prisoner in the Tower of London, but ultimately received a pardon and a pension.

1204 A.D.

The Earldom of Ulster was then given to Hugh de Lacy, who trod much the same path of daring ambition, ending in ruin, as his fallen rival had trodden. This Earldom was the first Anglo-Norman peerage created in Ireland (1205). But to control Ulster was no easy task. The conflicts of the O'Dōnaills (O Dómnaill) and the O'Neills—or Tier-Conaill against Tier-Owen — convulsed the land. Swollen with pride, De Lacy, who owned broad lands in Wales also, began to defy his king. It happened that Maud, wife of De Braose, a friend and neighbour of De Lacy in Wales, was so proud of her cows and cheeses and so insolent in speech as to excite the jealousy of John, who proceeded to attack her husband's castle. De Braose fled to France; Maud and her son escaped to the protection of De Lacy in Ireland.

King John visits Ireland.—Landing at Croch near Waterford, John entered Dublin, and then passed into Meath to seize the territory of De Lacy. Cahal Crov-dearg, or Red Hand (Cathal Crobh-dearg), King of Connaught, having come thither to pay homage to the English King, was presented with a fine horse, ready saddled. Accepting the gift, the Irish chief took off the

June 20, 1210 A.D.

saddle, which he regarded as a useless invention, and rode off on the bare back of his prize.

Hugh de Lacy fled to Carrickfergus, and thence to France. Maud and her son, seized at Galway, were starved to death at Corfe Castle in Dorset. After undergoing exile in France, where they worked for a time as gardeners, the De Lacys were pardoned and restored.

IRISH ARCHER.

Note.—Carrickfergus (which means "the rock of Feargus") has been a stronghold from the earliest times. De Courcy built a castle there. We shall find several historical events connected with this ancient site.

Departure of John.—The visit of King John to Ireland lasted about sixty days (June to August). Dark though his name be in English history, he did something towards consolidating and extending the foundations of law and order in Ireland.

The Twelve Counties.—One of King John's reforms was the subdivision of the English Pale into twelve counties, each being placed under the jurisdiction of a Sheriff. These counties were:—

1. Dublin.
2. Kildare.
3. Meath.
4. Oirgialla (Louth).
5. Caherlow.
6. Kilkenny.
7. Wexford.
8. Waterford.
9. Cork.
10. Kerry.
11. Limerick.
12. Tipperary.

The earliest Irish coinage is also ascribed to the reign of King John.

John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, was now made Viceroy, with the title of Lord Justice. Bridging the Shannon at Athlone, he built a castle there, intending to make Athlone, which is the key of Connaught, his seat of government alternately with Dublin. He also built a castle at Clones, in order to keep O'Neill in check. True to feudal ideas, the English planted strong castles in all the conquered districts. King John's castle at Limerick still attests the massive strength of these fortresses. Before his reign closed, more than a dozen such stood in Kerry and Cork.

Henry of London, who succeeded John de Grey, received a royal letter from King John, directing him to aid Cahal of Connaught against his rebellious subjects. John also ordered a supply of scarlet cloth to be provided, in order to equip Cahal and other Irish chiefs with royal robes of the English fashion.

1214 A.D.

Reign of Henry III. (1216–1272).

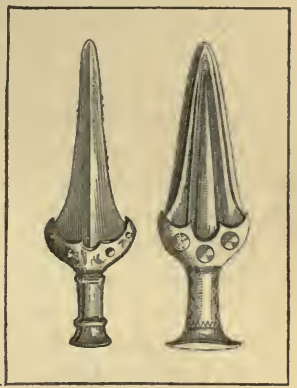
Death of Cahal—Richard de Burgh—Murder of Pembroke—Felim O'Connor—Battle of Down.

King John died in 1216, and was succeeded by his son, Henry III. Geoffrey de Marisco, who was then Viceroy or Justiciary of Ireland, continued to hold that office; but in 1221 Henry of London succeeded him.

The brave and charitable Cahal Crov-dearg, King

of Connaught, now died, leaving his realm a prey to the horrors of a disputed succession. Hugh O'Connor (Aodh O Conchobair), son of Cahal, and his two uncles, Hugh and Turlough, sons of Rurie, were the claimants for the position of King. Hugh Cahal was slain at Dublin. 1224 A.D.

Richard de Burgh, who was appointed Deputy in 1227, set up another son of Cahal, named Felim (Feidhlim), to be King, but soon dethroned him, and cast him into prison. Felim, however, escaped and regained the throne.



ANCIENT DAGGERS.

The death of Hugh O'Neill at this time removed a powerful opponent of the English in the North of Ireland.

Richard de Burgh, sharing in the disasters of his great kinsman Hubert, was superseded as Lord Justice in 1233 by Maurice Fitz-Gerald. 1233 A.D.

Richard, Earl of Pembroke, one of the bravest knights of his age, now fell a victim to treachery. The story belongs to Irish history. The daughter of Strongbow, having married William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, became mother of this gallant soldier. Not only lands in Wales, but the lordship of Leinster, formed the possessions of the Mareschals. When

his elder brother William died in 1231, Richard sought the estates; but Henry III. refused to grant them, and Richard fled to Ireland. But his doom was sealed. A royal letter reached Fitz-Gerald, the De Lacys, De Burgh, and De Marisco, giving them power to divide the Irish estates of Pembroke among themselves. When Pembroke landed, De Marisco joined him, on purpose to betray him. At a conference on the Curragh of Kildare, Richard, deserted by his knights, was attacked by a band of assassins, who gained little but wounds, until they hacked with their axes at the feet of his horse. This brought the gallant warrior to the ground: the stab of a knife gave him a mortal wound.

1234 A.D.

The remainder of Henry the Third's reign presents in Irish history a confused scene of war. John de Marisco, son of Geoffrey, succeeding Maurice Fitz-Gerald, became Lord Justice in 1246. Felim O'Connor (Feidlim O Conchobair), who, though often at war with the English, secured Henry's favour by helping him to invade Wales (1244), reigned in Connaught until 1265. O'Donaill of Tirconaill maintained his independence in the North; but in 1260, when the O'Connors of Connaught and the O'Neills of Tyrone combined their forces against the English, they suffered a crushing defeat at the battle of Down, where the Lord Justice, Stephen Longespée, commanded the English army.

1260 A.D.

In 1254 King Henry III. formally granted the kingdom of Ireland to his son, Prince Edward, who, however, does not appear to have visited the island.

Reign of Edward I. (1272–1307).

Petition—Geraldines and De Burghs—Wogan—First Irish Parliament—Counties and Liberties.

Early in the reign of Edward I. a *Petition* from the "Commons of Ireland" reached him. It prayed that the petitioners might receive the protection of the English laws. Though the King granted this petition, its provisions do not seem to have been permanently put in force.

Geraldines and De Burghs.—Two of the great Anglo-Norman families kept Ireland in disorder for many years by their feuds. Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, commonly called "the Red Earl," grew to such a height of arrogant greatness, that the King was often obliged to consult him in preference to the Lord Deputy. Claiming part of Meath, the Red Earl besieged the owner, De Verdon, in Athlone.

William de Vesci became Deputy in 1290. Ere long he had a fierce quarrel with Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and each laid a complaint before the King. A combat to decide the matter was arranged, but De Vesci fled to France.

This increased the pride and power of Fitz-Thomas, who was the head of the Geraldines. Capturing De Burgh, he kept him in custody for a year.

John Wogan, the Lord Justice, succeeded in arranging a truce for two years between the rivals. Wogan summoned a Parliament at Kil-

kenny in 1295. It was constituted on the model of that recently established in England. Richard, Earl of Ulster, heads the list of members, of whom there were twenty-seven. By this Parliament private wars and truces were forbidden, a limit was put to the number of *kerns* (Ceiṫeṛn) whom a chief might maintain, and severe penalties were enacted against "the degenerate English" who assumed the native dress and fashion of hair in order to escape from the English laws.

1295 A.D.

The possessions of the English were now divided into ten counties, and other districts called *Liberties*, as follows :—

Counties.

1. Dublin.
2. Louth.
3. Kildare.
4. Waterford.
5. Tipperary.
6. Cork.
7. Limerick.
8. Kerry.
9. Roscommon.
10. Part of Connaught.

Liberties.

1. Connaught and Ulster, under De Burgh.
2. Meath, under Mortimer and Verdon.
3. Wexford, Caherlow, and Kilkenny.
4. Thomond, under De Clare.
5. Desmond, under Fitz-Gerald.

The wise administration of Wogan produced comparative peace in Ireland. In 1299 he led a body of Irish troops to assist King Edward I. in his Scottish wars. They were royally entertained at Roxburgh Castle.

Reign of Edward II. (1307 to 1327).

Edward Bruce—King of Ireland—Arrival of King Robert—Faughard Hill.

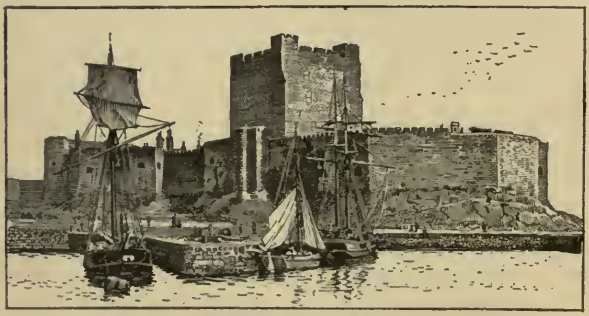
In 1308 Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was made Viceroy of Ireland, this position being then regarded as a kind of honourable exile from London. After a year of fruitless government he returned to England.

Edward Bruce.—The Irish of Ulster begged Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, to send them some aid against the English. Nothing loth, Bruce encouraged his brother Edward—a man so fierce and grasping that the Scottish King desired his absence—to invade Ireland. Landing at Larne with 6,000 men, Edward Bruce moved southward and seized Dundalk, which was then regarded as the key to Ulster. O'Neill of Tyrone joined his standard. De Burgh, the Red Earl (Iarla Ruadh), aided by Felim O'Connor, arrayed his forces against the invaders. The two armies marched northward on different sides of the Bann, shooting arrows at each other as they marched, until they met at Coleraine, where Edward Bruce gained a victory. He was then crowned King of Ireland. The siege of Carrickfergus—the strongest English post in the North—followed.

May, 1315 A.D.

Joined by Felim of Connaught and aided by De Lacy, the invader then penetrated to Meath, where he defeated the Viceroy, Lord Edmund Butler, at Kells. But at Athenry in Galway, Felim was slain in battle with the English (August, 1316).

King Robert Bruce now arrived in Ireland (Sept., 1316). The Castle of Carrickfergus yielded to him after a siege of several months, and with an army of 20,000 Scots, reinforced by a contingent of native Irish, the brothers marched towards Dublin. The inhabitants of that city, however, showed so bold a front that the Bruces turned inland up the Liffey. Marching through Kilkenny, they reached Limerick, but at that point a retreat began. The Scots were



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

forced to eat their horses, so dire was the famine in the land. Robert Bruce then (May, 1317) returned to Scotland.

In the following year Edward Bruce met his fate. Joined by the three Lacys and the Irish of Ulster, he confronted an English force under John de Bermingham, who was accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh. The battle, in which the Scots were routed, took place at Faughard Hill, two miles from Dundalk. Edward Bruce was

1318 A.D.

found dead beneath the corpse of his slayer, John Maupas. After the barbarous fashion of the day, his head, preserved in salt, was sent to King Edward II. The victor, Bermingham, received as a reward the Earldom of Louth.

Reign of Edward III. (1327–1377).

"Old" and "New English"—Ormond and Desmond—Ralph Ufford—Lionel of Clarence—Statute of Kilkenny.

Old English and New English.—For some time past a new element of discord had been growing in Ireland. Some of the English lords, in order to secure the aid of the native Irish, had adopted the Irish dress and language, had married Irish wives, and had, by selecting Irish sponsors and nurses for their children, bound them to the native race by the ties of *gossipred* (Caindeal-chiorc) and *fosterage* (Aiteam). Thus arose "the degenerate English," as they were called.

Edward III. struck a severe blow at this system in 1342, by sending to Sir John Darcy, the Deputy, a royal ordinance, which declared that all officials, married and settled in Ireland, who possessed no land in England should be dismissed, and that their places should be filled by Englishmen owning land in England. Thus came in "the new English," bitterly hated by the descendants of the original English invaders. **1342** A.D.

Two new Irish titles had been created early in the reign of Edward III.; James Butler was made Earl

of Ormond, and Maurice Fitz-Thomas Earl of Desmond. The latter presided at an assembly of Anglo-Irish barons, held at Kilkenny in opposition to a Parliament which had been summoned at Dublin by the Lord Justice. By these discontented lords a Remonstrance was sent to King Edward III. complaining loudly of the oppressive acts of the "new English." But his French wars turned Edward's thoughts from Ireland.

The two leading Geraldines, the Earls of Desmond and Kildare, grew so turbulent, that Sir Ralph Ufford, a Viceroy of unusual sternness (1344–1346), was chosen to repress them. Ufford had married the Dowager Countess of Ulster. Desmond, whose estates were seized, surrendered, and was released on giving bail. But he failed to appear. Kildare, induced to attend a council at Dublin, was imprisoned. However, after the death of Ufford in 1346, both earls were restored to royal favour, and accompanied the King to France.

The repressive policy of Edward III. was renewed by his son, Lionel of Clarence, who reached Dublin as Viceroy in 1361. This prince walled the town of Carlow in order that the exchequer might be kept there safely. He held office for three years, till 1364; but twice after that he was recalled to Ireland.

1367 A.D. **The Statute of Kilkenny**, one of the great landmarks in Irish history, was enacted in 1367. By a Parliament, consisting of both Peers and Commons, summoned to meet at Kilkenny by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, this ordinance

was passed. Aimed both at the "degenerate English" and the native Irish, it enacted—

1. That alliance with the Irish by marriage, gossipred, or fostering was to be punished as high treason.

2. That any Englishman by birth or blood, who took an Irish name, spoke the Irish language, wore the Irish dress, or adopted Irish modes of life, should forfeit his estates.

3. That it was treason to adopt or submit to the Brehon law.

4. That all private wars were forbidden; that no sword should be drawn without the permission of the English Government.

5. That the English should not (1) allow the Irish to graze cattle on their lands, (2) grant livings to Irish clergy, or (3) entertain or encourage the Irish bards.

6. That it was felony to exact "coigne and livery" —a kind of tribute levied by the chieftains, and consisting of money, food, and entertainment for their soldiers, and fodder for their horses.

Note.—Kilkenny (Cill-Cainnig) means the "church of Kenny or Cainnigh." The city lies on the Nore, 81 miles from Dublin. The castle—founded by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in 1195—and the cathedral are the chief buildings of ancient date. The Butlers, who received the earldom of Ormond, occupied the castle. The Irish Parliaments were often held at Kilkenny until 1641.

Gerald Fitzmaurice, Earl of Desmond—known as the poet—succeeded Lionel as Lord Justice; and in 1369 William de Windsor was appointed to the post, with the new title of *Lord Lieutenant.*

At this time the government of Ireland cost £11,000, while the revenue scarcely reached £10,000.

1376 A.D. Displeased at this, Edward III. summoned the Irish clergy and laity to send deputies to the Parliament at Westminster. To this they unwillingly consented.

Reign of Richard II. (1377–1399).

Absentees—Mortimer and Gloucester—Royal Visits—Condition of Ireland—The English Pale.

Early in the reign of Richard II. a law was passed against absentees—*i.e.*, those Irish landlords who resided constantly in England. An enormous tax was levied on such for the defence of their Irish lands. It amounted to two-thirds of the annual revenue, or one-third if the King granted them a license of absence. In 1379 three privileges were granted to the Irish—leave to dig for minerals, liberty to coin money at Dublin, and free trade with Portugal in wine and other commodities.

Among the Lords Lieutenant appointed to rule Ireland during this reign three names are notable. In 1380 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March—who acquired the earldom of Ulster by marrying the heiress of that dignity, the daughter of Lionel of Clarence and Elizabeth de Burgh—became Viceroy. In 1385 Richard II. conferred the sovereignty of Ireland, with the titles Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland, on his favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who, however, ruled by proxy. In 1393

the King's uncle, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Viceroy; but King Richard suddenly resolved to visit Ireland himself.

First Visit of Richard II.—For nearly a year (1394–95) Richard II. lived at Dublin, with little effect. In a letter to the Duke of York he tells of three races existing in Ireland—(1) the wild Irish; (2) the rebel Irish; (3) the English who are in obedience. News from England recalled the King from Ireland in the summer of 1395. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, remained behind as Lord Lieutenant. The Irish of Leinster immediately rose in revolt, under the command of Art macMurragha (Art macMurcha), who was then the most formidable foe of the English. In the war that followed, Mortimer, the Lord Lieutenant, was killed by the Irish.

Second Visit of the King.—Landing at Waterford in June, 1399, Richard endeavoured to follow MacMurragha to his stronghold; but his army, becoming entangled in the defiles of Wicklow, suffered severely from want of food. An attempt to arrange a peace did not succeed; and Richard II. returned to England to find Henry of Bolingbroke in possession of the crown (Sept., 1399).

Art macMurragha, riding without a saddle on a horse of extraordinary swiftness, valued at 400 cows (for the cow was the unit of value in Ireland then), and wielding a long javelin, which was hurled with such force as to pierce a steel cuirass, may be taken to represent the typical Irish chieftain of this time.

The **English Pale** was now reduced from the ten counties of King John to *four*—which were Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Louth. Most of the revenues were absorbed by the great barons, some of whom claimed independence of the King. The royal exchequer was so poorly supplied that the salaries of the Government officials could scarcely be paid.

ART MACMURRAGHA CHARGING.

CHAPTER III.

IRELAND UNDER THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

From the Accession of Henry IV. in 1399, to the Death of Richard III. in 1485.

Reign of Henry IV. (1399–1413).

Anarchy—Gilt Sword of Dublin—Art macMurragha—Prior of Kilmainham.

THE land was sinking deeper into anarchy. Fire, blood, and pillage were everywhere rife. The feuds of the O'Connors desolated Connaught. The Scots descended on the coast of Ulster; the men of Dublin made reprisals on Scotland.

In 1401 the second son of Henry IV., Thomas of Lancaster, was sent at the age of twelve to rule Ireland. The Mayor of Dublin, having defeated the O'Byrnes of Wicklow near Bray, won for that city the distinction of the sword—viz., permission to carry a gilt sword before all succeeding mayors.

After a time of inaction, Art macMurragha rose again in revolt, but was defeated by Sir Stephen Scroope, the Lord Deputy.

Note.—We may note here the first mention of *usquebaugh* (uisge-beatha), or *whiskey*, in the Irish annals. Richard macRonnall died from excess in drinking this spirit, which the English called *aqua vitæ*. "Not so to Richard," says a humorous old chronicler, "but rather *aqua mortis!*"

In 1408 Thomas of Lancaster resumed office for a year, but then resigned his troublesome duties to the Prior of Kilmainham, a warlike churchman named Thomas Butler, one of the Ormond family. At a Parliament held at Dublin in 1410, the Prior secured severe enactments against the oppressive practice of "coigne and livery." Henry IV. died in 1413.

Reign of Henry V. (1413–1422).

John Talbot—Septs Reduced—French Wars—Irish Grievances—Ormond.

After the short viceroyalty of Sir John Stanley, who (said the chroniclers), having offended the Irish bards, died from the effect of their satirical verses, Ireland received as her Lord Lieutenant one who achieved renown as the greatest captain of the age, John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury. What King Henry V. did in the French wars, Talbot did for the English dominion in Ireland.

Landing at Dalkey in 1414, Talbot in three months reduced the turbulent Irish septs to submission.

1414 A.D. His plan was this:—Having conquered the O'Moores of Leix, he forced them to march under his flag against the Mac-Mahons of Ulster. And so with the O'Connors, the O'Hanlons, the O'Neills, the O'Donaills, the MacGuires. He also tamed the Geraldines of Munster. But the triumph was temporary, for when the conqueror left the island, the turbulence and war began as violently as before.

Art macMurragha, so long a formidable foe to the Government, died, it was said from poison, at New Ross in 1417. His son, Donnahoo macMurragha (Donnċaḋ macMurċa), taken prisoner two years later by Talbot, was sent over to the Tower of London, where he lay for nine years.

We read of Irish soldiers, under the command of the Prior of Kilmainham, serving with distinction in the French wars of Henry V.

During the latter years of this reign (1419–1422), James, Earl of Ormond, was Lord Lieutenant. Under his jurisdiction a Parliament, held at Dublin, forwarded to the King a petition of nineteen clauses, praying for better government in Ireland. The grievances most complained of were (1) coigne and livery, (2) emigration to England, and (3) the bad treatment of Irish students in the English universities and schools of law. **1421 A.D.**

Ormond wielded a sword almost as terrible and effective as that of Talbot. At the Red Bog of Athy he vanquished O'Moore; in Ulster he defeated MacMahon; but away in the West and the North the surges of incurable war among O'Connors, O'Neills, and O'Donaills rose and fell with incessant monotony.

FORTIFIED ISLAND OR CRANNOG.

Reign of Henry VI. (1422–1461).

Ulster—Black Rent—Factions—Triumph of Ormond—Shrewsbury —Parliament of Trim—Richard, Duke of York.

During the early part of the reign of Henry VI., the chief troubles of the government in Ireland arose from Ulster. Tirconaill and Tyrone, uniting their strength, descended upon Meath and Louth so fiercely, that the English were compelled to buy them off by paying "black rent." But the stern soldier, Talbot, now in right of his wife called Lord Furnival, crossed from England. Taking O'Neill and O'Donaill prisoners, he forced the Irish to abandon their exactions of black rent, and even bound them to serve in the English army.

The English power in Ireland was reduced in 1430 to so low a point, that the Parliament announced the county of Dublin to be the only portion of the country that was submissive to English rule. In the North the old feuds continued. The Scots came to aid O'Neill against O'Donaill: the war raged till 1440, when the foes were reconciled.

1430 A.D.

The English Government in Ireland at this time was weakened by internal faction. Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, and brother to Lord Furnival, headed one party; the Earl of Ormond, supported by James, Earl of Desmond, the most powerful of the Geraldines, headed the other party.

Ormond triumphed. One of his first acts, on receiving the position of Lord Lieutenant (1442), was to grant to Desmond a patent which made him

virtual sovereign of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Desmond also obtained the privilege of attending Parliament by proxy. For these benefits, however, he showed little gratitude, for he afterwards aided the foes of Ormond in securing that Earl's recall.

John Talbot, now Earl of Shrewsbury, was appointed, for the third time, to the Viceroyalty of Ireland. Wearing the newly-conferred titles, Earl of Waterford and Baron Dungarvan, he landed in Ireland with 700 soldiers. With stern hand he repressed the turbulent septs. O'Connor Faly especially felt his power, being compelled to send in a tribute of beeves to supply the King's kitchen. **1446** A.D.

A Parliament which sat at Trim in 1447 enacted that any person who did not follow the English fashion of shaving the upper lip might be treated as an "Irish enemy." **1447** A.D.

In the struggle known as the "Wars of the Roses," the Irish were remarkable for their adherence to the cause of the White Rose. One of the most notable Englishmen of his day was Richard, Duke of York, who, by the death of Edmund, Earl of March, at Trim (1424), had become Earl of Ulster. He had already upheld the English rule in France when he succeeded Bedford as Regent; but in 1449 he was sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. This appointment was probably a skilful plan for removing him from England, where his power was growing too great for the peace of the land. He **1449** A.D.

became virtual King of Ireland, receiving all the revenues, and appointing to all the offices of the State. By his tact and courtesy, York conciliated the great Irish nobles. When his third son, George of Clarence, was born at Dublin, he invited the Earls of Ormond and Desmond to be sponsors at the child's baptism. This united them in *gossipred.* By Parliaments held at Dublin and at Drogheda, laws were passed to limit the number of "kerns," or dependent followers, whom the Irish lords maintained.

The rising in Kent, under Jack Cade, an Irishman, who assumed the name of Mortimer, had for its object the placing of York on the English throne.

1450 A.D. The Duke left Ireland, and by the time he reached London 4,000 men followed in his train. Sir James Butler, the eldest son of Ormond, remained in Dublin as his deputy.

The Wars of the Roses soon began. After suffering a defeat at Ludlow in 1459, York retired to Dublin, where he was loudly welcomed. Collecting a force, he returned to England, won a victory at Northampton, and entered London in triumph. But the end

1460 A.D. came at Wakefield, where the Duke perished on the field of battle (31st Dec., 1460). It is said that 3,000 Irish, including many chiefs from Meath and Ulster, were slain at Wakefield, fighting for the White Rose. The Irish Council then selected the Earl of Kildare as Lord Lieutenant, and he was in power when the reign of Henry VI. came to an end (1461).

Reigns of Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. (1461–1485).

Rival Roses—Edicts of Trim—Fall of Desmond—Brothers of St. George—The Great Kildare.

King Edward IV. appointed his brother, George of Clarence, who had been born at Dublin, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The struggle of White Rose against Red was carried on upon Irish soil also. The Butlers wore the red, the Geraldines the white flower. When James, Earl of Ormond, a Lancastrian, was executed after the battle of Towton, his brother, John Butler, assumed the title, and raised an army in Munster. The Earl of Desmond, wearing the White Rose, proceeded against him with a force of 20,000 men. At Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the County Kilkenny, the Butlers were defeated, and a kinsman of Ormond, named MacRichard Butler, was made prisoner. As a part of his ransom, some MS. fragments of the *Psalter of Cashel*, still preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, were handed over to his captors.

Such services as these were rewarded by the elevation of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, to the Viceroyalty (1463). He kept a splendid court, and assumed almost royal state; but his military exploits were weak. Having attacked O'Connor Faly (O'Conċoḃaiṙ Fáilṫe) in 1466, he was taken prisoner, and placed in Carbury Castle for a time, during which Meath was plundered remorselessly.

By a Parliament, held at Trim, it was enacted that all Irish, residing within the Pale, should adopt English surnames, wear the English dress, and cut their hair in the English fashion. The practice of archery was also made compulsory. A few years later, a Parliament at Naas passed a law that Irish merchants, for every twenty pounds' worth of goods imported, should also import twenty shillings' worth of bows and arrows.

The Earl of Desmond lost his position as Lord Deputy in 1467. The office was then conferred on John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. The downfall of Desmond was ascribed to the Lady Elizabeth Grey, whom King Edward IV. had secretly married. Desmond scornfully referred to her as "a tailor's widow," and she resented the incautious speech. Attainted of high treason by a Parliament held at Drogheda, Desmond was beheaded in 1468. The Irish chroniclers, with one voice, lamented him as a true friend of Ireland.

1468 A.D.

The other great Geraldine, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, attainted at the same time, escaped to England, where he not only obtained a pardon from the King, but received the office of Lord Deputy. Tiptoft, being recalled, was executed in 1470 by the Lancastrians, during a brief season of power which the Red Rose party gained in that year. Thus the Geraldines regained ascendency in the affairs of Ireland.

Through supporting, whether willingly or of necessity, the various English parties who successively struggled into power, the Irish were made to suffer

severely, at each change of fortune, for having been involved in the quarrels of the rival factions.

Under the government of Kildare, the nucleus of a small standing army was formed under the name of "The Brothers of St. George." Two hundred men—120 archers on horseback, 40 other horsemen, with their 40 attendants—were enrolled under thirteen officers. To support this force, a tax of 12d. in the pound was levied on all goods sold in Ireland except hides. The freemen of Dublin and Drogheda were exempt from this tax. **1474** A.D.

When Lord Grey arrived at Dublin with a commission as Lord Deputy under King Edward's *private* seal, a conflict for power arose between him and Kildare. Each summoned a Parliament. Edward's tact, however, got over the difficulty. He secured Grey's resignation; and then, making his brother Richard Lord Lieutenant, appointed as Lord Deputy Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, who had just succeeded his father, Thomas. **1478** A.D.

These events bring us to 1485, a turning-point in British history. English power in Ireland was then at a very low point. The native chiefs had broken down the barrier of the Pale, which was now reduced to a single county. Ulster was entirely in their hands.

CANOE (SHAPED LOG).

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SECOND PERIOD (1166–1485).

Time of the Anglo-Norman Invasion.

1169. Robert Fitz-Stephen, invited to invade Ireland by Diarmid macMurragha, landed near Wexford.
1170. Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Earl of Strigul, surnamed Strongbow, landed near Waterford. Capture of Dublin by the Normans.
1171. Strongbow became King of Leinster.
„ Oct. 18. King Henry II. of England landed at Croch, near Waterford.
1172. Synod of Cashel convened by Henry II.
„ April. Departure of Henry II. to England.
1175. Council of Windsor, at which Henry II. granted to Rurie O'Connor jurisdiction over all Ireland, except the English Pale. Kings of England acknowledged Lords Paramount of Ireland.
1176. Death of Strongbow at Dublin. John de Courcy seized Downpatrick.
1183. Abdication of Rurie O'Connor.
1185. Prince John, created Lord of Ireland, landed at Waterford.

The Plantagenet Kings.

1204. De Courcy driven from Ulster by the De Lacys.
1205. Hugh de Lacy created Earl of Ulster.
1210. Visit of King John to Ireland (June to August).
1224. Death of Cahal of the Red Hand, King of Connaught.
1234. Murder of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, at the Curragh of Kildare.
1260. Lord Justice Longespée defeated the O'Connors and the O'Neills in the battle of Down.
1295. Lord Justice Wogan summoned the first Irish Parliament at Kilkenny.

Fourteenth Century.

1315. Edward Bruce landed at Larne (May).
1316. King Robert Bruce of Scotland arrived in Ireland (September).
1317. Robert Bruce returned to Scotland (May).
1318. Edward Bruce defeated and slain at Faughard Hill, near Dundalk.
1342. Ordinance of Edward III. which introduced into Ireland the "new English."
1361. Lionel of Clarence, son of Edward III., made Viceroy of Ireland.
1367. The Statute of Kilkenny passed.
1376. Irish deputies summoned to the English Parliament at Westminster.
1394. First visit of King Richard II. to Ireland.
1399. Second visit of King Richard II. He was deposed (Sept., 1399).

THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER.

1414. John Talbot made Viceroy of Ireland.
1417. Death of Art macMurragha.
1421. Petition of the Irish Parliament to Henry V. for better government.
1430. The county of Dublin the only part of Ireland submissive to English rule.
1446. Third Viceroyalty of Talbot, now Earl of Shrewsbury.
1447. A Parliament at Trim enacted that all loyal Irish should shave the upper lip, in English fashion.
1449. Richard, Duke of York, made Lord Lieutenant. He left Ireland 1450; returned, 1459. Was slain at Wakefield, 1460.
1474. The "Brothers of St. George" enrolled.
1478. Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, made Lord Deputy.

THIRD PERIOD.—TUDOR MONARCHS.

Henry VII.	**began to reign 1485 A.D.**
Henry VIII. (son)	**1509**
Edward VI. (son)	**1547**
Mary I. (step-sister)	**1553**
Elizabeth (step-sister)	**1558–1603**

CHAPTER I.

REIGN OF HENRY VII.

Kildare Viceroy—Lambert Simnel—Battle of Stoke—O'Donaill—Perkin Warbeck—Poynings' Acts—Kildare's Triumph—Battle of Knockdoe.

ACTING with wise moderation, Henry VII. permitted the Earl of Kildare, known as "the Great Earl," to retain the office of Lord Deputy in Ireland, though his Yorkist leanings were so marked. Kildare's brother, Thomas Fitz-Gerald, continued to act as Chancellor. On the Red Rose side, however, Thomas Butler was restored to the estates and the earldom of Ormond.

Simnel.—Deep sympathy existed in Ireland on behalf of a youthful prisoner of fifteen years, whom King Henry detained in the Tower. This was the Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence.

An Oxford priest, named Richard Simons, trained Lambert Simnel, the son of a baker, to personate this prince.

A report having arisen that Warwick had escaped from prison, Simons conducted Simnel to Dublin, where he was acknowledged by Kildare as the rightful heir to the throne, and proclaimed as Edward VI., King of England and Lord (*Dominus*) of Ireland.

King Henry led the true Warwick publicly through London streets from the Tower to St. Paul's, in order to prove that Lambert Simnel was an impostor. Nevertheless, the plot prospered, chiefly owing to the countenance of the Duchess of Burgundy, who, as the sister of Edward IV., cherished the cause of the White Rose.

Two English nobles, Lord Lovell and the Earl of Lincoln, nephew of the Duchess, repaired to the Court of Burgundy, and in a short time they accompanied to Dublin a force of 2,000 German soldiers, under the command of Martin Schwartz.

On Whit Sunday, 1487, the coronation of Lambert Simnel was celebrated in the cathedral at Dublin, and after the ceremony the pseudo-monarch was carried to the Castle on the shoulders of a gigantic chieftain called Big Darcy. A Parliament was then called, and coins were struck, in the pretender's name. The Archbishop of Armagh, the citizens of Waterford, and the family of the Butlers, were almost the only loyal adherents to the government of King Henry VII.

1487 A.D.

A large army, composed of Germans and Irish, under the command of the Earl of Lincoln, left Dublin in 1487, and landed at Furness in Lancashire. But the English Yorkists did not rise in aid of the invaders, who found that their only hope of exciting interest lay in winning a battle. The royal army awaited the attack at Stoke. Fiercely but vainly the Irish troops fought. Simnel's cause was hopelessly lost. Lincoln, Schwartz, Thomas Fitz-Gerald, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald fell on the field. Lovell was missing. Simons went to prison. Simnel was placed in the King's kitchen at first, but was afterwards promoted to the post of falconer.

June 6, 1487 A.D.

KILLESHIN.

At first, King Henry VII. resolved to punish Dublin and reward Waterford, by authorising the citizens of the latter place to seize the goods and the ships of the capital. But milder counsels prevailed. Dublin was forgiven, and the Earl of Kildare was retained in the position of Viceroy, which, with some intervals of disaster and eclipse, he continued to hold till 1513. This nobleman, Gerald eighth Earl of Kildare, notable for his rough wit and his prompt sternness, stands out

prominently as a central figure in the Irish history of this period.

In 1488 Sir Richard Edgecomb was sent by the King to receive new oaths of allegiance from the Irish. With 500 men he landed at Kinsale, where Lord Courcy did homage. Passing thence to Waterford, he arrived next at Dublin; but Kildare was absent on a pilgrimage. The earl, however, paid homage, though tardily, and received a gold chain in token of the King's amity. Dublin, Drogheda, and Trim also took the oaths, after which Edgecomb crossed to Wales.

July 5, 1488 A.D.

King Henry soon summoned the great lords of the Pale to Greenwich, when he rebuked them gently, telling them that he thought they would crown even an ape, unless they saw a real king occasionally. He then made for them a royal feast, and Simnel was brought in from the kitchen to serve as a waiter. We find, in the Irish wars of this time, record of the first use of guns and cannon in the island. An O'Rourke of Breffny was killed by a shot from a hand-gun. The Lord Deputy, Kildare, employed cannon in besieging the castle of the MacGeoghegans of Westmeath.

BRONZE TRUMPETS.

Among the Irish septs, O'Donaill of Tirconaill now became the most powerful chieftain. His formidable foes were the O'Neills, and in Connaught the Burkes, who now represented as an Irish sept the Norman de Burghs. In 1489 O'Donaill destroyed the castle of Belfast, and in 1492 he crushed his foes decisively in a battle among the mountains of Down.

Perkin Warbeck.—The second impostor of the reign now appeared. Landing at Cork in 1491, Perkin Warbeck, who called himself Richard of York, younger of the two princes supposed to have been killed in the Tower, but who really was a boatman's son of Tournay in Flanders, sought aid from the native Irish. His chief supporter was John Water, ex-Mayor of Cork, but it is surmised that the Geraldine chiefs—Desmond and Kildare—secretly encouraged his expedition. Little success, however, awaited Perkin, who soon left for France (1492). In the same year Kildare was deposed from office.

Sir Edward Poynings, one of the most celebrated names on the long roll of Irish Viceroys, received office as Lord Deputy in 1494. He came not only with 1,000 soldiers, but with a host of English lawyers in his train. One of his earliest acts was to take the castle of Caherlow, or Carlow, where James Fitz-Gerald, a brother of Kildare, had fortified himself against the Government.

Poynings' Acts.—By two Acts, passed in the tenth year of Henry VII., in the Irish Parliament which sat at Drogheda, Lord Deputy Poynings made

his name memorable. The chief object of these Acts was to break the power of the great lords in Ireland, and the main enactment was— 1495 A.D.

That no future Parliament was to be held in Ireland until (1) the Lord Lieutenant and Council had certified to the King the causes and considerations of, and the Acts to be brought before, such an assembly, and (2) until these had been approved under the great seal of England.

Some of the minor articles were—

1. Miscellaneous rates were abolished—only a small land-tax was to be paid to the King. The King was also to receive the poundage, hitherto payable to the "fraternity of St. George."

IRISH FOOT-SOLDIER.

2. The great lords were to maintain no needless *kerns*, were to give up the use of Irish war-cries in battle, and were required to obtain a viceregal license before they could have cannons or hand-guns in their castles. They were ordered also to wear their robes in Parliament.

3. Archery was to be generally practised. A veritable paling or stockade, with a ditch outside, was to be placed along the Irish border of the four shires.

4. All recent enactments of the English Parliament were to have force in Ireland. The right of sanctuary afforded to foreigners, by an arrangement of Richard, Duke of York, was abolished.

Two of the prohibitions in the *Statute of Kilkenny* were rescinded. The use of the Irish language was no longer forbidden; and English subjects might, if they chose, ride without a saddle.

The Earl of Kildare, attainted of high treason, was now sent a prisoner to England; thither also went Poynings in 1495, having left the Bishop of Bangor in the post of Viceroy.

But Kildare was a man hard to drown; his good fortune, seconded by dauntless wit and force of character, bore him again gaily to the surface. When brought before the Council to answer for his misdeeds, he was charged, among other offences, with burning the church of Cashel. "I did it," said he, "because I thought the archbishop was in it." The fact that the said archbishop was present at the meeting of Council, taking a lead among his accusers, gave point to the joke, which amused the King greatly. "All Ireland cannot rule this man," cried his accusers, angrily. "Then," said King Henry with a dash of epigram, "he shall rule all Ireland." The bold earl was, accordingly, restored to his estates, and re-appointed to the office of Lord Deputy (August, 1496).

Previous to this date Perkin Warbeck had paid a second and a third visit to Ireland. After he failed in his attempt at Deal, he sailed to Cork, where Desmond, with a host of wild Irish, joined his banner. They

blockaded Waterford, but were repulsed by a sally of the citizens. Perkin then betook himself to Flanders, whence he came back again to Cork. But perceiving, as he thought, a brighter hope of success in the favour of King James IV. of Scotland, he soon passed to that land, where for a time he was so highly honoured that James bestowed on him the hand of Lady Catherine Gordon, a lady of royal blood.

WILD IRISH.

We soon find Perkin, "fallen from his high estate," landing at Cork for the fourth time, accompanied by his Scottish wife. But the Geraldines were now against him, and they would have seized him "in the wylde Irisherie," where he had taken refuge, had he not stolen away into Cornwall, four ships from loyal Waterford chasing him as he fled. When he met his doom at Tyburn (November, 1499), John Water, his earliest Irish adherent, was hanged beside him.

1497 A.D.

The O'Donaill sept was weakened for a time by domestic broils between Con and Hugh, sons of the aged chieftain. But the old warrior buckled on his sword again, and became a firm ally of Lord Deputy Kildare. The O'Briens of Thomond and the O'Neills of Tyrone were subdued by the English forces.

Dungannon and Omagh, strongholds of the O'Neills, were reduced by the cannon of the Viceroy, who, with O'Donaill, espoused the cause of his nephews, for Kildare's sister had married a Con O'Neill.

The most crushing blow suffered by the turbulent Irish septs for centuries was now inflicted. Kildare, espousing the cause of the O'Kellys of Connaught, marched to the west against MacWilliam Burke of Clanrickard. A vast array assembled on both sides. East and North were united against West and South at Knockdoe, eight miles from Galway. The O'Briens and the O'Connors rallied round Burke. O'Donaill and the North followed the English banner, round which the great lords of the Pale and the Mayor of Dublin, with his citizens, also gathered.

Aug. 19, 1504 A.D.

The rush of Clanrickard's men was foiled by incessant showers of Leinster arrows, and the rout of the western tribes was completed by a vigorous charge of the northern warriors. O'Brien was slain. The chroniclers state that 9,000 of the vanquished perished, but that not a single Englishman bit the dust—a statement which must not be accepted as literally true.

Galway and Athenry yielded at once, and for the first time the West was really submissive to the English rule.

In the following year Hugh O'Donaill died, aged seventy-eight. Four years later, the reign of Henry VII. came to a close, and his second son reigned, with the title of Henry VIII. (1509).

CHAPTER II.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

Report on Ireland—The Silken Knight—Monasteries—Act of Supremacy—Title of King—The new Earls.

After Henry VIII. became King in 1509, the great Earl of Kildare continued to rule Ireland as Viceroy until 1513, when his son Gerald succeeded him. This noble was not held in favour by the all-powerful Wolsey. He was thrice imprisoned in the Tower, but in 1520 was so far restored to favour that he accompanied King Henry to France, to attend the conference known as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

By royal command, a Report on Ireland was prepared in 1515. Sixty Irish chiefs of the old blood, and thirty great captains of the noble English folk—ninety in all—held the land, living by the sword. The maritime counties, from Louth to Wexford, and one inland county, Kildare, partially acknowledged the English law. Along the borders of the Pale, life was made safe and endurable only by payment of "black mail" to marauders. 1515 A.D.

After the Earl of Surrey had held the office of

Lord Deputy for two years (1520–22), Kildare received the appointment. Attempts at conciliation were made. An O'Donaill had lately been feasted at Windsor; an O'Neill now received the gift of a gold collar. But the O'Donaills and O'Neills still maintained their feuds.

ALBERT DÜRER'S IRISH SOLDIERS.

A fact worth noting here is that the Scots now began to emigrate to Ulster in considerable numbers.

The Silken Knight.—The Earl of Kildare, summoned to answer a charge of treason, was committed to the Tower in 1534. Before he departed, he deputed a high-spirited son of twenty-one, Lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald, to act as Viceroy in his stead. Stung to fury by a report that his father had been

beheaded, this rash youth, at a meeting of the Council in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, flung the sword of state angrily on the table in defiance of the English king. The Irish bards, chanting the ancient glory of the Geraldines, fanned the flame. Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, who was supposed to be the secret accuser of Kildare, at first sought refuge in the Castle, but afterwards, while attempting to escape, was murdered near Clontarf. Thomas had five uncles, all of whom—though three at first held back—were involved in his doom. The rebels were driven from Dublin; O'Connor joined them, and the central part of the island was wasted with fire and sword. Sir William Skeffington came to Ireland with a large force, aided by artillery. Lord Leonard Grey went in pursuit of Lord Thomas. Maynooth Castle, the Geraldine stronghold, fell, and the rebel chief ultimately surrendered on a promise of pardon. Before this, the old Earl, his father, had died of grief in the Tower. The five uncles, treacherously seized at a banquet, were carried over to London, where all—uncles and nephew—were beheaded in 1537.

1534 A.D.

Note.—Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald, a sister of Lord Thomas, and daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and Lady Elizabeth Grey, was "the Fair Geraldine" whose beauty Lord Surrey, one of the earliest English poets, celebrated in his sonnets. It should be noted that there were two distinct families known in Irish history as "the Geraldines," and both were descended from Maurice Fitz-Gerald, one of the Anglo-Norman invaders of 1170—(1) the Fitz-Geralds of Desmond, or South Munster; (2) the Fitz-Geralds of Kildare, to whom the Duke of Leinster belongs. The first sprang from Thomas, the second from Gerald, sons of Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

A boy Geraldine still survived—Gerald, the youngest brother of Lord Thomas, aged twelve. Carried to Rome, he there received a good education, and in the reign of Mary came back to Ireland to be restored to the estates and honours of his family.

The **Suppression of Monasteries,** directed in England by Thomas Cromwell, now began in Ireland. The See of Dublin, vacant by the murder of Allen, was filled by the appointment of George Brown, a friend of Cromwell, who energetically promoted the work of the Reformation. His chief opponent was Cromer, Archbishop of Armagh.

CLONMACNOISE.

In 1536 the Irish Parliament passed an Act which (1) proclaimed Henry to be supreme Head of the Church, (2) forbade appeals to the Pope, and (3) ordained that first-fruits and twentieths should be paid only to the King. This was enacted almost solely by the votes of the Irish nobles, for the clergy opposed the measure so strongly, that the right of voting was taken from the proctors of the Church, of whom two represented each diocese. As had been the case in England, much indefensible violence and destruction accompanied the suppression of the abbeys and monastic houses in Ireland. The ancient churches at Clonmacnoise by the Shannon suffered almost utter ruin. Among the native chieftains

who resisted the spoliation of the ancient church, O'Connor and O'Neill were foremost.

Title of King assumed.—The Kings of England had hitherto adopted the style and title of *Dominus* (Lord), not *Rex* (King) of Ireland. Henry VIII. now assumed the higher title, and recognised Ireland as a kingdom. At the same time, enriching some of the leading Irish chieftains and Anglo-Irish lords with the spoils of the suppressed monasteries, he obtained from them an oath of fealty, and a consent to hold their lands on the feudal condition of military service. They also attended a Parliament at Dublin, arrayed in their robes as Peers. Ulic de Burgh was created, by letters patent, Earl of Clanricarde; O'Brien became Earl of Thomond, and Con O'Neill Earl of Tyrone.

1541 A.D.

CHAPTER III.

REIGNS OF EDWARD VI. AND MARY I.

Bellingham—Protestant Prelates—English Liturgy—Catholicism—King's County and Queen's County.

Edward VI.—The short reign of Edward VI. (1547–53) witnessed the continuance of the efforts to plant the doctrines of the Reformation in Ireland. Sir Anthony St. Leger, who had been Viceroy, was superseded by Sir Edward Bellingham, a stern soldier, who bore down opposition with an iron will.

The Earl of Desmond, for example, refused to attend a meeting of Council at Dublin, because he desired to keep Christmas at home. Bellingham at once proceeded to the castle with a body of horse, made him prisoner, and carried him back to Dublin.

The three principal Protestant prelates at this time were—Browne, Archbishop of Dublin; Staples, Bishop of Meath; and Bale, Bishop of Ossory.

1551 A.D. An innovation, which excited great opposition among the Irish clergy, was the introduction of the *Liturgy* in the English tongue. "Now shall every illiterate fellow read mass," angrily cried Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh.

The primacy of all Ireland was now attached by Act of Parliament to the See of Dublin.

Mary I.—The complete restoration of the Catholic worship in Ireland was an immediate consequence of Queen Mary's accession. The Protestant prelates were deprived of their positions; Bishop Bale fled to England; the mass was celebrated as before.

We have seen that Henry VIII. adopted the slow policy of trying to win over the Irish nation to the modes of English life and law, by ennobling their chiefs, and using them to the ideas which he desired to implant among the natives in general. He appears to have rejected the plan of colonisation, or "planting."

This latter policy was adopted by his daughter Mary. The districts of Leix and Offaly, the country of the O'Connors, were given to English settlers, who waged war against the supplanted sept, until the latter was exterminated. These new additions to the English Pale were called *Queen's County* and *King's County*, in honour of the Queen and her Spanish husband.

CHAPTER IV.

REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Supremacy and Uniformity—Shane O'Neill—Desmond's Rebellions—Spaniards at Smerwick—Raleigh and Spenser—Trinity College—Hugh O'Neill—Earl of Essex—Spaniards at Kinsale—Lord Mountjoy.

DURING the reign of Elizabeth, the conquest of Ireland, begun in the reign of Henry II., was virtually completed.

The work of the counter-Reformation, which took place in the reign of Mary, was at once undone. The *Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy*, passed in England immediately after the accession of Elizabeth, were placed also upon the Irish statute-book. Such bishops of the Pale as refused to take the oath of allegiance were expelled from their sees.

The Earl of Sussex was the first Viceroy of the reign. Upon him devolved the heavy task of confronting one of the boldest Irishmen that ever rebelled against the English Government. This was *Shane (or John) O'Neill*, an illegitimate son of the first Earl of Tyrone. The Earl's lawful heir, the Baron of Dungannon, was murdered, and the sept

elected Shane to be their chief. In 1561 the Earl of Sussex occupied Armagh, and sent his troops to ravage Tyrone; but Shane inflicted a severe defeat on them.

Shane's visit to London, on the invitation of the Queen, created quite a stir in the streets of the English metropolis, for he was attended by a train of armed *galloglasses*, whose flowing hair, tunics of linen dyed with saffron, and cloaks of fur, seemed to the English eye like the dress of savages. **1562** A.D.

The insatiable ambition of Shane led him to his doom. Having invaded Connaught, he sent to the Council at Dublin an insolent message that "his sword should keep what his sword had won."

ULSTER, FROM OLD MAP.

Sir Henry Sidney, who became Viceroy in 1564, invaded Tyrone. Shane, beset by the English forces, and defeated by the O'Donaills, the ancient enemies of his clan, retreated to the coast of Antrim, where he met with an ignoble end. Having gone to a feast, he was set upon by some Scotch soldiers, who slew him with their swords. **1567** A.D.

Sir Henry Sidney was sent to Ireland as Viceroy three times (in 1564, 1568, and 1575). During this period, more than one attempt was made to begin the colonisation of Ireland. The district in Down, known as *The Ards*, was granted by the Queen to

her secretary, Sir Thomas Smith, and by a circular letter he invited settlers to join him. But he was killed. Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, also ruined himself in an attempt to plant a settlement at Clannaboye, also in Down. He died at Dublin—of poison, it was thought.

Sidney, in pursuance of a plan which he had formed for local government, appointed Sir Edward Fitton to be President of Munster, and Sir John Perrott to be President of Connaught. Both rulers exercised their power severely in repressing the turbulent septs. Sir Henry Sidney ceased to be Viceroy in 1578.

Desmond's Rebellion.—The Pope and Philip II. of Spain, instigated by an Irish adventurer named Stukely, despatched a small force, in 1579, to the South of Ireland. Stukely deserted at Lisbon; but the expedition went on under the direction of Fitzmaurice, a brother of the Earl of Desmond, and Dr. Nicholas Sanders, who acted as Papal Legate. Landing at Dingle, they occupied Fort del Ore on Smerwick Bay.

When, in the following year, a larger Spanish force, numbering 500 men, under San José, arrived at Dingle, the Earl of Desmond, and his brother John Geraldine, joined the invaders. Lord Grey of Wilton, who was then Lord-Lieutenant, succeeded, by sending a fleet round the wild Kerry coast and marching rapidly to the spot, in entrapping the foreign troops within their fort at Smerwick. The fort was battered into surrender,

1580 A.D.

and all within it were mercilessly slain. This was but a beginning of slaughter and ravage, which continued until Munster was utterly desolate, and the Southern Geraldines were all but extirpated. Sanders died in a hut. Desmond, hunted for three years like an outlaw, was betrayed, and slain in 1583. His head was fixed on the spikes of London Bridge.

Sir John Perrott then (1584) became Viceroy. More than 500,000 acres of Munster, the forfeited

QUADRANGLE, TRINITY COLLEGE, A.D. 1834.

estates of Desmond, were allotted by a Parliament, held at Dublin, to various English settlers, some of whom were called "undertakers," because they undertook to reside on and occupy the lands. Two celebrated Englishmen, who had already figured in Irish affairs in the train of Lord Grey, received grants at this time. They were Sir Walter Raleigh, who received 42,000 acres, and lived at Youghal, and Edmund Spenser, the poet, who occupied Kilcolman Castle, in the County of Cork. There,

between the years 1586 and 1590, he wrote the "Faerie Queene."

Perrott devoted time and care to the roads and bridges of the island. He also encouraged the idea of founding an Irish University at Dublin, which was accordingly accomplished by the establishment of Trinity College, in the time of his successor, Sir William Fitzwilliam, who became Viceroy in 1588. Perrott, bitterly opposed by Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, died a prisoner in the Tower.

1591 A.D.

Note.—Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was mainly instrumental in founding the University of Dublin, which was endowed with the lands of the Monastery of All-Hallows. The first stone of Trinity College was laid on the site of the Monastery (13th March, 1591), by Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, and students were first admitted on the 9th January, 1593.

The vigour of Sidney, and the death of Shane O'Neill, had given Ireland peace for twelve years (1567–1579). Then arose the Desmond war. Grey's severity secured a second period of comparative quiet for eleven years (1580–1591). The scene of war then shifted to the North, and an O'Neill was the principal performer.

Hugh O'Neill.—A new enemy to English rule, more powerful than any who had yet assailed it, now appeared in the person of Hugh O'Neill, the nephew of Shane. Educated at the English court, he came back to Ireland, in spite of his English training, more Irish than ever at heart, to use what knowledge he had gained as a weapon to assail the Government. He sat in Parliament as Baron of

Dungannon. In 1587 he received the earldom of Tyrone.

After many years of veiled rebellion, O'Neill, who in 1593 was acknowledged head of his clan as "The O'Neill," abandoned the attitude of assumed loyalty which circumstances had imposed, and, in alliance with Hugh Roe O'Donaill, defied the Queen. He looked for aid to Philip of Spain. He demanded, what Elizabeth indignantly refused, the expulsion from Ulster of every English soldier and official, and the restoration of all Church lands to the Catholics.

HUGH O'NEILL.

The actual war broke out in 1598. In Munster, James Fitzgerald assumed the title of Earl of Desmond, and a horde of rebels swept the land in a desolating torrent. The poet Spenser lost his all, being forced to flee from blazing Kilcolman.

Tyrone had eloped with the sister of Sir Henry Bagenal, Marshal of Ireland. And to this officer was given the task of facing Tyrone in the North. At the Yellow Ford, two miles from Armagh, the English suffered a signal defeat, and Bagenal was shot through the head. 1598 A.D.

Tyrone at once invaded Munster, while his ally, O'Donaill, defeated the President of Connaught.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, one of Elizabeth's favourites, then took command of the largest

English force that had yet mustered in Ireland. It consisted of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse. In Munster, whither he turned at first, he wasted time and strength to little purpose; and when, having received a reinforcement from England, he proceeded to Ulster, O'Neill met him in conference in Louth, and succeeded in arranging a cessation of hostilities. Essex then suddenly, without seeking the Queen's permission, returned to London. His disgrace, his attempt at conspiracy, and his execution (1601), followed in rapid succession. In departing from Ireland he committed the government to the Archbishop of Dublin and Sir George Carew.

1599 A.D.

SIGNATURE OF HUGH O'NEILL.

Spaniards at Kinsale.—While Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was Lord Deputy, and Carew was President of Munster, a force of 4,000 Spaniards landed at Kinsale, and seized that town. They were commanded by Don Juan de Aguila. Mountjoy and Carew at once blockaded the place. From the North, O'Neill and Hugh O'Donaill moved swiftly to the relief of the beleaguered invaders, and, by effecting a junction, threatened the English army in the rear. It was arranged that the Irish army of relief should suddenly assail the

Sept., 1601 A.D.

English camp, while the besieged Spaniards made a sally in front. A boy from the Irish army secretly informed Carew of the intended attack. The English waited during all the night of the 23rd December; but O'Neill and O'Donaill, having lost their way, were stumbling in the darkness, blinded by the lightning which frequently lit the sky. In the grey of morning they saw the English under arms, and knew that all hope of a surprise was gone. The English then advanced, crossed the river, and drove the dispirited Irish in utter rout from their position.

Meanwhile Carew, in the trenches before Kinsale, was occupying the attention of the besieged Spaniards, who little dreamed that the firing and waving of flags on the hill at the English camp meant the destruction of the Irish host. Their feeble sally was easily repulsed.

Aguila then surrendered Kinsale, and was permitted to lead his troops back to Spain (March, 1602). Hugh O'Donaill escaped to Spain, where he soon died. Tyrone and Rurie O'Donaill retreated to Ulster.

The struggle in Munster now centred at Dunboy Castle, a stronghold among the mountains of Beare, at the western end of Bantry Bay. Defended by Richard MacGeoghegan, it was battered into ruins by the cannon of Carew (1602).

Mountjoy now turned his sword on Ulster. Aided by Docwra, governor of Derry, and Chichester, governor of Carrickfergus, he hemmed in O'Neill, and forced him to take refuge at the extremity of

Lough Erne. Rurie O'Donaill made submission, and ere long the great O'Neill also humbled himself. On the 30th of March, at Mellifont, in Meath, he sank on his knees before Mountjoy, and implored the mercy of the Queen. Elizabeth had died six days earlier. Tyrone was permitted to retain his earldom and a portion of his lands.

These events completed the conquest of Ireland.

CHAPTER V.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND IN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

(As depicted by Edmund Spenser.)

Edmund Spenser—Brehon Law—Coigny and Livery—Glibbe and Cloke—Soldiers—Arms and Dress—Assemblies—Billet and Cess—Tenancy—Spenser's Plan.

Note.—The great English poet, Edmund Spenser, first went to Ireland in 1580, as secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, the Lord-Lieutenant, who succeeded Sir Henry Sidney. In 1586, Spenser received a grant of 3,028 acres in County Cork, out of the forfeited Desmond estates. He resided at Kilcolman Castle, two miles north-west of Doneraile. His position as "Clerk of the Council of Munster" enabled him to acquire the information contained in his *View of the State of Ireland*, which was probably written in 1596. He afterwards became Sheriff of Cork; but, at the outbreak of a new rebellion, his house was burned—one of his children perishing in the flames—and he fled to London, to die of a broken heart, January 1598. The following chapter is founded on his treatise mentioned above.

THE Irish septs, dwelling apart, unmixed with the English, still clung to the Brehon laws. A murderer still paid an *eric*, and the *tanist* was still elected at the same time as the chief. The principle of land-tenure was that the chief held his land only for life, as the representative of the sept. Standing with

both feet on a sacred stone, he swore at his election to preserve ancient customs inviolate; the tanist took a similar oath, placing only *one* foot on the stone.

ANCIENT INSTALLATION STONE, NEAR DERRY.

Certain districts, called *Counties Palatine*, along the borders of the English Pale, had formerly been given special privileges, in return for defending these border lands. Tipperary was the only County Palatine remaining when Spenser wrote.

The system of a chief receiving *coigny* (man's meat) and *livery* (horse's meat) from his tenants was still in force. Tenants were usually tenants-at-will, paying no fixed rent. Their common saying was, "Spend me and defend me;" that is, "You may take a part of my means, if you afford me protection." The native Irish fed cattle on the mountains and pastures, living in huts called *boolies*, and moving from place to place. These *boolies* afforded a refuge for outlaws. "Making the cows and *garrons* (horses) to walk," or cattle-lifting, was a practice favoured by the disordered state of the country. The social order induced by native civilisation had been destroyed; English institutions had not succeeded in getting root or gaining recognition.

Spenser draws a parallel between the ancient Scythians and the Irish of his day. A thick bush of curled hair, called a *glibbe*, fell over the eyes, almost concealing the face. The usual dress was a long cloak or mantle, which he characterises as "a fit

house for an outlaw, a meet bed for a rebel, and an apt cloak for a thief." It served to hide plunder, to conceal a sgian or a pistol, to keep off gnats in summer, and in a fight, folded on the left arm, to ward off the blows of a sword.

THE GLIBBE.

The left-armed foot soldiers, or *kernes* (ceiṫeṃn), before a battle, drew a cross on the ground with the point of their swords or pikes. They marched in a confused array, clashing their swords, and rushed on the foe with a wild shout. Each clan had its war-cry. The O'Neills shouted *Lauv-Dearg-aboo* (The Red Hand to the fore!) the O'Briens, *Lauv-Laider* (The Strong Hand!). The Old English imitated this: *Crom-aboo!* was the war-cry of the Geraldines; *Butler-aboo!* that of the house of Ormond. Another battle-shout was *Ferrágh! Ferrágh!*

They swore on the sword, and muttered prayers when they lit a candle or a fire.

Arms and Dress.—A round target of painted leather defended the *kerne*. In the North they used long wicker shields that covered the whole body. Under the shirt of mail, a *jacke* of quilted leather was worn; and Spenser complains that this had become, even in peace, the every-day dress of the fighting men. A horseman rode with a brass bit, no stirrups, and whirled his spear round his head as he galloped along.

Women wore a roll of linen on their heads.

Among the various classes were *galloglasses* (ᵹaḷḷoᵹḷaċa), bearing a broad axe, and wearing a long shirt of mail, reaching to the middle of the leg; and *bards*, who chaunted the praise of their chiefs, and carried about the news of the day; also *horse-boys*, who never would work; and *carrows*, who roamed with cards and dice among the houses. The idle classes were largely recruited from the younger sons of the Irish gentry who had been disinherited.

MEDIÆVAL HARP.

It must be remembered that the original holders of the land, having very generally been dispossessed, found themselves without means of livelihood, and that their condition and manner of living had been forced upon them from without. Many were driven to the mountainous western districts, in which the population became so dense that a state of chronic starvation, misery, and disaffection was there engendered. Others fled the land, and, finding a welcome abroad, founded in the countries of the Continent noble families, through their ability as statesmen, soldiers, or scholars.

Large assemblies of the Irish, fully armed, were accustomed to meet on a rath, or hill, for the purpose of discussing local affairs, and especially their wrongs. The poorest classes crowded to these meetings; and any Englishman who happened to be there ran the chance of being assaulted, perhaps killed.

In time of peace, *soldiers* were billeted in the villages, a system which led to grievous oppression. For the trooper, never content with the food prepared for him, demanded luxuries, clamoured especially for whisky, and often extorted money. *Cess* (taxes) of various kinds was levied—for the governor's horses, for the victualling of garrisons, &c.

Yearly tenancy of land being the rule, the tenant had no incentive to make improvements. He lived with his family in one room, lying on foul straw. Land was neither enclosed nor fenced; there was neither shelter for the cattle, nor manure for the exhausted land. The life was but a single step above the nomadic, for the peasants rejoiced in their power to leave when they chose. The old social system had been largely broken up. Continued strife and resultant insecurity prevailed.

During Tyrone's rebellion, Ireland cost Queen Elizabeth £12,000 a month. This money, paid irregularly, was squandered profusely; and fraud prevailed among the officers, some of whom drew pay for soldiers who had deserted or died.

Spenser propounded a stern plan for dealing with those Irish who refused to submit to the Government. With 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse he would undertake, by planting garrisons supplied with food for a year and a-half, to reduce the island to submission. Each garrison was to be supported, as had been the case in England during the Roman period, by a *Romescot*, a tax levied on its district. The Irish were a "fleeing enemy." Hiding in woods and bogs, they

used to make their attack in a narrow pass, or at a difficult ford. Falling on them in winter, when their cattle were lean and gave little milk, Spenser proposed "to tennis them" from one band of English to another, until they submitted, and he laid down an elaborate system of garrisons to be placed in commanding positions.

WOODEN METHER, OR DRINKING CUP.

The counties of Ireland, as referred to by Spenser in this scheme, were—

Ulster.—1, Down; 2, Antrim; 3, Armagh; 4, Cavan; 5, Monaghan; 6, Tyrone, 7, Fermanagh; 8, Donegall; 9, *Colerane* (now Londonderry); 10, *Louth* (now reckoned in Leinster).

Connaught.—1, Leitrim; 2, Roscommon; 3, Galway; 4, Mayo; 5, Sligo; 6, *Clare* (now reckoned in Munster).

Meath.—1, East Meath; 2, West Meath; 3, Longford (lately "the Annaly").

Leinster.—1, Dublin; 2, Kildare; 3, *Caherlagh* (Carlow); 4, Kilkenny; 5, King's County; 6, Queen's County; 7, Wicklow; 8, Wexford; 9, *Fernes* (part of Wexford).

Munster.—1, Kerry; 2. Cork; 3, Limerick; 4, Waterford; 5, Tipperary.

Spenser winds up his *View of the State of Ireland* with the following practical suggestions:—

1. There should be at the head of the Government, as heretofore, a *Lord Deputy* or Lord Justice, and

over him, as *Lord-Lieutenant*, one of the chief personages of England. The Deputy should reside, not at Dublin, but at Athy. The Governor of Connaught should reside at Athlone.

2. *Roads*, 100 yards wide, should be cut through the woods.

3. *Bridges*, with a gate and gate-house, should be

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built across the rivers, and fords should be rendered impassable.

4. *Wooden castles* should be erected at narrow passes, or roads through bogs.

5. *Highways* should be 40 feet wide, and strongly fenced on each side.

6. *Towns*, fortified and provided with gates, which were to be locked at night, should be established on these highways. These corporate towns, the burgesses being governed by a bailiff, would be centres of loyal strength, and, if granted the privilege of holding a market, and provided with

suitable inns, would supply places of safe and useful intercourse.

7. *Cattle* should be branded with the owner's name, or some other distinctive mark. This would check the rampant evil of "cattle-lifting."

At this period travelling was attended by considerable danger. It was not an uncommon practice for travellers to make their wills previous to setting out on a journey.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE THIRD OR TUDOR PERIOD.

1487. Lambert Simnel crowned at Dublin. Defeated at Stoke (June).
1491. Perkin Warbeck appeared at Cork. He paid four visits to Ireland (1491–97); executed at Tyburn, 1499.
1495. Poynings' Acts passed at Drogheda.

Sixteenth Century.

1504. Irish Septs crushed at Knock-tuah by Kildare.
1515. Report on Ireland drawn up by Royal order.
1534. Rebellion of Silken Thomas. He and his five uncles executed in London, 1537.
1536. Irish Parliament acknowledged supremacy of Henry VIII.
1541. Henry VIII. assumed the title, "King of Ireland."
1551. The Liturgy in English used in Ireland.
1562. Visit of Shane O'Neill to London. He was slain, 1567.
1580. Slaughter of a Spanish force under San José, at Smerwick, on Dingle Bay.
1586. Edmund Spenser went to reside at Kilcolman.
1591. Trinity College, Dublin, founded; opened, Jan., 1593.
1598. Rebellion of Hugh O'Neill. He made submission at Mellifont, 1603.

Seventeenth Century.

1601. A Spanish force of 4,000 landed at Kinsale. It was defeated by Mountjoy.
1603. Death of Queen Elizabeth.

NOTES ON THE MEANING OF SOME IRISH NAMES OF PLACES.

IRELAND (éiɲe), Ayera, is probably derived, as has been conjectured, from eire = west or extreme. The genitive form Eirean = Erin, has been employed as a modern poetical name for the Island.

ULSTER (Ulaḋ), Oolah; LEINSTER (Laiġean), Lyen; MUNSTER (Muṁa), Moowa; CONNAUGHT (Conaċt), Conacht. Thomond means North Munster; Desmond, South Munster; and Ormond, East Munster. No certain derivation can now be assigned to the names of the provinces. It is more than probable that the nation or nations who gave the four kingdoms their titles did not speak the Irish language, as such names as are of undoubted Gaelic origin are perfectly significant at the present day.

ARMS OF IRELAND.

NAMES OF IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM (Aon-ɔɹuim)—called from a range of hills—means the "One-ridge."

DOWN (Dún-Phaɔɹaiġ), contracted from Down-Patrick = the "Dune-of-Patrick."

LONDONDERRY (Doiɲe-Cholumċille).—Derry means an "Oak-wood." The town was long called Derry Columcille—the "Oak-wood-of-Columcille." It was styled Londonderry in the reign of James I., when large estates were granted to some of the London companies of Skinners, Salters, &c.

DONEGAL (Dún na n-Gall) means the "Dune-of-the-Foreigners."

FERMANAGH (Fir-Manach) means the territory of the "Men-of-Manach" (a tribe who were driven thither from Leinster).

CAVAN (Cabán) means the "Hollow-place," in allusion to the situation of the town.

MONAGHAN (Muineacán) means the "Place-of-little-hills."

ARMAGH (Ard-Macha), the "Height-of-Macha," the war-goddess.

TYRONE (Tir-Eogain) means the "Land-of-Owen," one of Niall's sons.

LOUTH (Lug-mag), or Luh-waw, means the "Field-of-Lugh."

MEATH (Mide)—once the central kingdom—has been supposed to mean the "Neck" of territory cut out of the four provinces to form the mensal lands of the Awrd-ree. This derivation is only conjectural.

LONGFORD (Longphort-ui-Fearghail), the "Camp." The town from which the county has been named was called Longphort O'Farrell = the "Camp-of-O'Farrell."

DUBLIN, from the Duvlinn (Dubhlinn) or "Black-Pool" in the Liffey near which the original city stood. The name was pronounced Duvlin until a comparatively recent period. Dublin's name in modern Irish speech is Bla-kleea (Bhail'-ath-cliath), the "Town-of-the-Hurdle-Ford."

ARMS OF DUBLIN.

KING'S COUNTY, formerly called Offaly, the "Land-of-O'Faly" (Ui-Failge), was brought within the Pale in Queen Mary's reign, and received its present name in honour of her husband, Philip of Spain. The castle of Daingean was called Philipstown after the same monarch.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, formerly Leix (Laoighis), was at the same time called so in honour of Queen Mary I. The fortress Campa was also named Maryborough.

CARLOW (Ceċeṛ-loċ), ancient Ceher-loch = the "Four-fold Loch." The Barrow was supposed to have formed four lochs there.

KILKENNY (Cill-ċainnıġ) means the cell or "Church-of-Kenny," *i.e.*, St. Canice.

WICKLOW (Cill-mantáin), a Norse name. Probably the Danish "Vik-loe" (Bay-shelter).

WEXFORD (Loċ-ġarman), also Danish, altered from Weisford, or the "West-fiord" (creek).

WATERFORD (Port-láirge) was called by early English writers Vadre-fiord.

TIPPERARY (Tiobrad-Arann) means the "Well-of-Ara," the ancient territory in which it was situated.

CORK (Corcaċ), anciently Corcach-mor-Moowan, or the "Great-Marsh-of-Munster."

LIMERICK (Luimneaċ), formerly called Limenick, means the "Barren-Spot-of-Land."

KERRY (Ciarraiḋe), so called after Ciar, a son of Fergus MacRoy by Queen Maev. It means the "District-of-the-Race-of-Ciar."

CLARE (Clár) means the "Plain." The county probably received its name from its topographical features.

GALWAY (Gaillıṁ) got its name from the river Gailliv on which it is situated.

MAYO (Maġ-eó), or Magh-eo, means the "Plain-of-the-Yew-tree."

SLIGO (Sligeoċ), called from the river Sligioch, means the "Shelly-water."

LEITRIM (Liaṫ-ḋruim) means the "Grey-ridge."

ROSCOMMON (Ros-ċomán) means the "Wood-of-Coman."

Note.—The names in Irish Geography of Danish origin are—Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Carlingford, Strangford, Carnsore Point, Ireland's Eye (ey = island), Lambay (lamb-island), Dalkey (thorn-island), Howth, Leixlip (salmon-leap).

FOURTH PERIOD.—STUART SOVEREIGNS.

From 1603 A.D. to 1714 A.D.

James I. (son of Mary Queen of Scots)	1603
Charles I. (son)	1625
Commmonwealth	1649–1660
Charles II. (son of Charles I.)	1660
James II. (brother)	1685
William III. (nephew)	1689
Mary II. (daughter of James II.)	1689
Death of Mary; William sole Ruler	1694
Anne (daughter of James II.)	1702–1714

CHAPTER I.

REIGN OF JAMES I.

From 1603 A.D. to 1625 A.D.

Opposition—Carew—Chichester—Flight of the Earls—O'Dogherty—Plantation of Ulster—Baronets—A Parliament—Second Plantation.

THERE appeared in the south of Ireland opposition to the accession of King James VI. of Scotland to the throne, especially in the cities of Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, where at first the citizens refused to proclaim him. But the firmness and wise forbearance of Mountjoy overawed the show of resistance.

Mountjoy then crossed to England, accompanied by O'Neill and Rurie O'Donaill. The Deputy was

created Earl of Devonshire; O'Neill was confirmed in his old title, Earl of Tyrone; while Rurie received the earldom of Tirconaill.

The country having been subjugated by the ruthless policy of destroying all crops and means of support, famine and pestilence came to complete the deadly work. In Ulster, thousands died from starvation. Heart-rending accounts are given, from official sources, of the bitter extremities to which the natives were reduced.

TOMB OF THE CHIEFTAIN, O'CAHAN, DUNGIVEN PRIORY.

Sir George Carew ruled Ireland as Deputy from June, 1603, to Feb., 1604. Circuits of Justice were established in the North; the subdivision of the island into counties was completed; and an "Act of Oblivion and Indemnity" was passed in favour of all who had been involved in the late rebellion.

Under Sir Arthur Chichester, who succeeded Carew as Lord Deputy, further reforms and changes were introduced, all tending to pacify the land and stimulate industry. The Brehon law was abolished, *tanistry* and *gavelkind* ceased to have force, and the English law was established. A Commission of Grace was appointed to receive the surrender of lands held by the Irish chiefs, who were immediately re-invested

in them with a legal title. The tenants of such were required to pay an annual rent for the portion of land they held, instead of being subject to uncertain exactions. Tribal land was divided into large independent estates; the power of the chiefs was thereby weakened, but the mass of the people were shut out from any share in the new distribution. The corporations of towns also surrendered their old charters, and received new ones in more regular form.

Flight of the Earls.—Underlying the apparent peace which these reforms produced, a spirit of discontent brooded. The Earls of Tyrone and Tirconaill, having learned that the Government were determined to seize them on a charge of conspiracy, apparently groundless, suddenly left Ireland. Sailing from Rathmullen on Lough Swilly, they landed in France, and passed thence to Rome, where they died—O'Donaill in 1608, O'Neill not until 1616.

Sept., 1607 A.D.

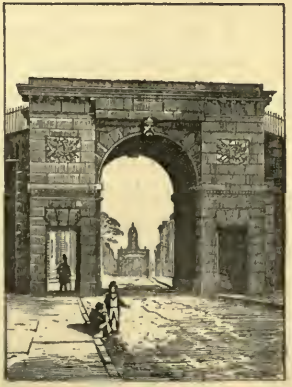
In the extreme North there was a slight outbreak. Paulet, governor of Derry, struck Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, chief of Inishowen. The blow cost blood. Seizing the fort of Culmore, O'Dogherty took Derry and killed Paulet. But the flame of revolt was quickly trampled out. Wingfield and Chichester combined their forces, and the death of O'Dogherty in a skirmish brought the affair to an end.

By these events over three and three-quarter millions of acres were taken by the Crown—the better part of six counties, Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh. It was a favourable

opportunity to try the experiment of a "plantation" on an extensive scale. One-fifth of this area was rich, the remainder barren. The natives dwelling on the rich tracts were migrated to the poor portion.

Plantation of Ulster.—About three-quarters of a million acres of the most fertile land in Ulster were granted on easy terms to the London Guilds, the protestant episcopal church, and to various classes of settlers—(1) Undertakers, protestant colonists from Scotland and England; (2) Servitors, that is, English who had already served in Ireland; (3) Irish, under whom the native earth-tillers took service. This last class, natives "of good merit," received only one-tenth in the new partition. Divided into estates of 2,000, 1,500, and 1,000 acres the land of the undertakers was allotted under conditions which obliged them to build, within two or three years, a castle or house with an enclosed *bawn* (courtyard); to plant forty-eight able colonists of English or Scotch blood on the land in three years; and to reside on their estates for five years. The citizens of London received large grants of land in the county Derry. Fortifying Derry city, they made it the leading bulwark of the North.

1609 A.D.



GATEWAY, WALLS OF DERRY.

Division of Land.	*Irish Acres.*
Note.—50 English Undertakers,	81,500
59 Scotch Undertakers,	81,000
60 English Servitors,	49,914
286 Irish,	52,279
London Guilds,	61,437
Church, towns, etc.,	185,335
Total,	511,465

Creation of Baronets.—King James created a new title of nobility—the Baronet—which was conferred on certain gentlemen, each of whom paid for the honour enough money to maintain thirty men in Ulster, at eightpence a day, for three years. The baronets were entitled to bear the red hand of O'Neill on their coat of arms.

1611 A.D.

In agriculture, manufactures, and commerce the North of Ireland began to thrive. There was still, however, as a result of the Plantation, a number of idle fighting men, sons and retainers of the dispossessed chiefs, who roamed through the country. In this class lay an element of great danger. King James permitted them to enlist in foreign service, especially that of Spain; but this only increased the evil by training them to the use of arms, for they soon returned to Ireland.

The discontent of the Catholics arose from the penal laws, which pressed severely on them, unless they took the Oath of Supremacy.

No Parliament had been summoned in Ireland for twenty-seven years previous to 1612. In that year 50 lords and 232 commoners assembled to discuss Irish affairs, and confirm

1612 A.D.

the forfeiture of the estates of O'Neill, O'Donaill, O'Dogherty, and other Ulster chiefs. After a hot conflict as to the appointment of a Speaker—Sir John Davis being the royal nominee and Sir John Everard the catholic candidate—the wise conciliation of Chichester calmed the heat of parties, and secured the recognition of the King's title, the approval of the Ulster Plantation, and the repeal of various laws enacted against the old Irish and the Scotch settlers.

A second Plantation took place in 1615, when 80,000 acres in Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, and Queen's County were divided among English settlers. 1615 A.D.

In 1615 Chichester retired from the office of Lord Deputy, receiving the title of Baron Belfast. He was succeeded by Oliver St. John, a severe ruler, who made a special example of Waterford by depriving that city of its charter and its revenues. When St. John ceased to be Lord Deputy in 1622, Henry Carey Lord Falkland, received the office.

During the last year of this reign Ireland was agitated by a proposal for the plantation of Connaught. When the landowners of Connaught, in the time of Elizabeth, had been required to surrender their estates, for the purpose of having them re-granted, they for the most part had not got letters patent, and, when this omission was rectified in the reign of James, the new patents were found to be not enrolled. There being thus a flaw in the titles, the lands were considered to have reverted to the Crown. James

eagerly caught at the idea of planting Connaught, but the proprietors offered to pay a fine of £10,000 if he would permit them to purchase a new confirmation of their titles. The death of King James in 1625 interrupted these plans, which were for the time given up.

CHAPTER II.

REIGN OF CHARLES I.

From 1625 A.D. to 1649 A.D.

The Graces—Earl of Cork—Wentworth Viceroy—Plantation of Connaught—The Army—Recall of Strafford—Rebellion of 1641—Council at Kilkenny—Papal Legate—Earl of Glamorgan—Battle of Benburb—Peace concluded.

WHEN Charles I. became King, Lord Falkland continued to rule Ireland as Viceroy. The Irish Catholics, by his advice, approached the throne with an offer of £120,000, to be paid in three annual instalments, if the King would grant them relief from certain restrictions and disabilities.

The Graces.—Under the title of "the Graces," Charles, by a royal proclamation, granted fifty-one privileges, referring chiefly to (1) security of title to land, (2) free trade, (3) the substitution of an oath of allegiance for that of supremacy. It was promised that "the Graces" should be confirmed by the Irish Parliament, in order to make them valid; but this was never done. Put off constantly by promises, those interested were obliged to wait in hope, enjoying in the meantime a brief sunshine of toleration and indulgence.

1628 A.D.

When Falkland was recalled in 1629, the viceregal power was vested in the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, and in the Lord Treasurer, Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. These nobles, both Protestants, were appointed Lords Justices, and ruled for four years (1629–1633). The Earl of Cork, who originally came to Ireland as a poor adventurer in the reign of Elizabeth, had by unscrupulous means secured both rank and wealth. Repressing by force the service in a Franciscan chapel in Dublin, the Lords Justices seized, besides, sixteen monastic houses, and put down the Catholic college in that city.

Vice-Royalty of Wentworth (Strafford). Now appeared on the stage of Irish history a man who played a great part in the tragedy of this reign. Acting at first in opposition to the King, especially in aiding to wrest from him the Petition of Right, Sir Thomas Wentworth, a baronet of Yorkshire, afterwards cast in his fortunes with those of his royal master. Ireland needed a ruler of iron will. Wentworth, now a viscount, was the man selected to deal with the difficult task.

Wentworth crossed to Ireland, resolved to be absolute master, and to allow no appeal from his decisions. To secure the Irish revenues for the use of King Charles, and to maintain a powerful army for the repression of all opposed to his policy, formed the main aims of his government. In order to neutralise the influence of Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, who was a prelate of moderate

1632 A.D.

tone, he placed Bramhall, a friend of Laud, in the see of Derry.

When a Parliament was summoned at Dublin in 1634, Wentworth, by holding out a hope that "the Graces" would be confirmed, extracted for the King six subsidies of £50,000 each. 1634 A.D. The Upper House resisted somewhat stoutly, one of the leading objectors being the young Earl of Ormond, who, contrary to orders, insisted on wearing his sword in the House. In spite, however, of these generous grants of money, "the Graces" were not confirmed.

Wentworth pushed on vigorously a plan which he had formed for planting Connaught. In spite of "the Graces," which permitted 60 years' possession of land to constitute a title superior to all claims of the Crown, four-fifths of Connaught were declared by subservient juries to have reverted to the Crown, owing to defective titles.

Having gone over to England in 1636, Wentworth, in reply to reports circulated by his enemies, made before the Council a defence of his government in Ireland. He maintained that the revenue had increased—that the discipline and equipment of the army were much improved—that justice was well administered—and especially that trade had begun to prosper.

One benefit conferred on Ireland by this stern statesman was the establishment in Ulster of the linen trade, which has proved so great a boon. Finding that the soil of Ireland was suitable to the

growth of flax, he purchased in Holland a thousand pounds' worth of seed, and, obtaining workmen from Flanders and from France, he set up six or seven looms as a beginning. At the same time he discouraged the woollen manufactures, for which certain districts in Ireland had become celebrated, lest they should compete with those of England.

FLAX PLANT.

To increase the royal revenue in Ireland, Wentworth established there a royal monopoly of salt, an article of absolute necessity, the price of which could be raised at any time.

The army, his chief engine of government, was studiously cared for, being well drilled, well paid, and well armed. He probably looked forward to a time when these Irish soldiers should see service in England on the royal side.

Laud's theories of church government and ritual were enforced in Ireland by Wentworth. The attempt to exact uniformity in religion deeply stirred the Presbyterians of Ulster, of whom a large proportion were Scots, sympathising with their fellow-countrymen in the struggle then going on in their mother-land.

In January, 1640, Wentworth, created Earl of Strafford, returned to Dublin with the higher title of Lord-Lieutenant, which had been disused since the days of Elizabeth.

Owing to the increasing fear of a Scottish invasion of England, Strafford collected at Carrickfergus an Irish army of 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse, ready to pour into Scotland or England. At this juncture the King recalled Strafford, who left the government of Ireland in the hands of Sir Christopher Wandsworth; but, he dying suddenly, Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase became rulers of the island. 1640 A.D.

It does not belong to Irish history to narrate in detail how the Earl of Strafford, impeached by Pym in the Long Parliament, was tried at Westminster Hall, and executed on Tower Hill (May, 1641).

BRASS POT.

Rebellion of 1641. — We now reach what an eminent historian characterizes as "the gravest event in Irish history." Forced by his Parliament to disband the Irish soldiers levied by Strafford, and to keep them in their native land, King Charles engaged in secret negotiations with the Earl of Antrim to seize Dublin Castle and establish his cause firmly in Ireland.

Meanwhile, resulting from the plantations, and due largely to the hopeless feeling that the non-confirmation of "the Graces" had created, a conspiracy of great magnitude had been striking its roots deeply, especially in the North of Ireland. Owen Roe O'Neill, now in Flanders, being regarded

as the head and natural chief of his great family, was invited to join the plot, and to aid in securing the assistance which Cardinal Richelieu was alleged to have promised. His cousin, Sir Phelim O'Neill, undertook to lead the Northern Irish, and Lord Maguire of Fermanagh also joined the conspirators. But the life and soul of the plot was Rurie O'Moore, a gentleman representing one of the most ancient septs of Leinster.

Dublin Castle, where 9,000 stand of arms were stored, was to be seized. On the same day the fortresses of the North—Londonderry, Enniskillen, Carrickfergus, Newry—were to be assailed, and everywhere the Irish were to rise against the English settlers. The Scots of Ulster were not to be injured. On the night before the appointed day—which was 23rd October, 1641—MacMahon, one of the conspirators, disclosed the secret of the plot to a man named O'Connolly, while they were drinking together. O'Connolly, though half drunk, carried the intelligence to the Lords Justices, Parsons and Borlase. MacMahon and Maguire were arrested, but Rurie O'Moore escaped. In the North, Sir Phelim O'Neill treacherously seized Charlemont Castle, and captured Dungannon. Having found in the castle a patent with the great seal attached, he cut off the latter, which he appended to a forged commission, purporting to be from King Charles. The Irish rebels in many places assumed the name of "the Queen's soldiers."

1641 A.D.

It would be a uselessly painful task to describe

the scenes of massacre that occurred during the winter of this awful year. As with one accord, the native Irish rose against the settlers in the planted counties. Men, women, and children were killed. Others, stripped of all clothing, were driven out to die of exposure; shelter was refused. The cities were crowded with naked refugees. As to the number who were slain, and those who perished from exposure, there has been wild exaggeration, but the lowest estimate is between 12,000 and 13,000.

The flame of rebellion spread over all Ireland, but owing to the English settlers elsewhere having time to prepare for defence, its fierceness was not so severely felt in some districts as in the North.

The difficulties between King Charles and his Parliament prevented the sending of an army from England to repress the Irish insurrection. Lord Ormond acted for the King. A Scotch army, under General Monro, was despatched into Ulster. Their advent was signalised by the slaughter of the natives in Island Magee.

No fewer than four parties now existed in the land, each having separate interests. The Catholics were divided into the extreme, or old Irish party, and the Lords of the Pale, who, though distrusting the Government, did not desire a complete rupture with England. There were, in addition, Ormond and the Royalists; and in the North, Monro and the Scots.

The Kilkenny Council.—An assembly of Catholics—peers, prelates, and commoners— calling themselves not a "Parliament" but a

Oct., 1642 A.D.

ARMS OF KILKENNY.

"Provisional Government," and composed of the old Irish and the Anglo-Irish parties, who had fused and now made common cause, met at Kilkenny in October, 1642, and demanded "the complete restoration of the Catholic Church in Ireland," but the King could make no concession beyond a promise of unlimited toleration.

Oct., 1645 A.D. A Papal Legate then came to Ireland. Landing at Kenmare, Rinucini, Archbishop of Fermo, proceeded to Kilkenny. He remained in Ireland for nearly four years.

King Charles entered into a secret treaty, through the Earl of Glamorgan, with the Irish Catholics, promising them complete indulgence and an Act of Parliament to secure their rights; but when the existence of this compact was discovered, he disavowed its conditions.

The two military leaders of the native Irish were Colonel Owen Roe O'Neill, nephew of the late Earl of Tyrone, and Colonel Preston, both of whom had been trained on the Continent. The former, from exile, had come to the summons of the old Irish party, and sided with the Nuncio; the latter had returned at the simultaneous call of the Anglo-Irish.

On the establishment of the provisional government, Rurie O'Moore and Sir Phelim O'Neill retired from the movement. Owen Roe was chosen to take the chief command in Ulster. He at once severely

condemned and punished the cruelties which had been committed.

O'Neill, marching northward, met the army of Monro at Benburb on the Blackwater in Armagh, and won a signal triumph, capturing the artillery and baggage of the Scottish general. 5th June, 1646 A.D.

Ormond still held Dublin, and in 1647 he delivered up that city to the English Parliament, betaking himself to England. Colonel Michael Jones, an officer in the Parliamentarian army, then became governor of Dublin. Moving into Meath, he defeated General Preston and the army of the Pale at Dungan Hill. The Nuncio having declared against certain acts of the Assembly of Kilkenny, and finding his efforts frustrated, withdrew to Italy, embarking at Galway (February, 1649).

OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

The Marquis of Ormond had previously returned to Ireland (Sept., 1648), empowered to conclude a treaty with the Catholics. His proposals being accepted, peace was proclaimed in January, 1649. Before the news reached London, King Charles I. had perished on the scaffold (30th January, 1649).

CHAPTER III.

TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

From 1649 A.D. to 1660 A.D.

Siege of Dublin—Landing of Cromwell—Drogheda—Wexford—Departure of Cromwell—End of the War—Cromwellian Settlement—Henry Cromwell.

THE death of King Charles I. gave the signal for an immediate renewal of the war in Ireland. It was a dying struggle of the Cavalier cause. The Lord Lieutenant, Ormond, hailed with joy the arrival of Prince Rupert at Kinsale. King Charles II. was proclaimed at Cork and at Youghal.

But Jones still held Dublin, and Coote still held Derry for the Parliament. Moving from Carlow with a strong force, Ormond established his camp at Finglas, on the north side of Dublin, with the intention of besieging that city. Lord Inchiquin, with a portion of the royal army, seized Dundalk, Drogheda, and the castle of Trim. Ormond failed to take Dublin. Moving his camp to Rathmines, on the south side of the city, he attempted to fortify the old castle of Baggotrath near the Liffey. But the garrison, now reinforced by Colonels Venables and Reynolds, who had brought

Aug. 2, 1649 A.D.

over a considerable force, made a sortie, surprised the troops of Ormond, and drove them in confusion from their lines.

On 28th March, 1649, Oliver Cromwell received from the English Parliament his commission as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Cromwell landed at Dublin in command of 8,000 foot, 4,000 horse, and a strong force of artillery. He had £20,000, and was accompanied by his son-in-law, Ireton, who held the second place in command. Aug. 15, 1649 A.D.

Dublin and Derry were the only places now held by the Parliament, and if all parties had united their strength, Ireland might not have been conquered even by Cromwell. His soldiers were to be paid in Irish land; they came to conquer and to settle. One of his first actions, after landing, was to issue a general order, directing soldiers to pay for all supplies taken from the natives, and forbidding acts of violence.

Ormond lay near Trim, and Drogheda, an important open port, regarded as a key to the North, was held by Sir Arthur Ashton, with a force of 3,000 troops, almost exclusively English.

Storming of Drogheda.—On the 3rd of September Cromwell reached Drogheda. After waiting for a week, in the expectation that Ormond would advance to relieve the town, he opened fire on the churchyard wall of St. Mary's. Next day, after two storming parties had been successively beaten back from the breach, Oliver led a third in person,

while the dusk was deepening, and, after a brief struggle, became master of the town. He punished the refusal to surrender with unsparing severity. Almost every man found in arms was killed, a very few were sent to the penal colony of Barbadoes; and even the friars did not escape.

Sept. 10, 1649 A.D.

Cromwell's dealing with Ireland was short and sharp. In nine months he reduced the island to complete subjection. After the storming of Drogheda, Trim and Dundalk submitted at once. Colonel Venables, marching to the North, aided Coote to reduce the towns of Ulster. Ormond kept aloof, ill supplied with food and money, and cherishing a vain hope that King Charles II. would come to rally the scattered ranks of the Irish Cavaliers.

ST. LAWRENCE'S GATE, DROGHEDA.

Oliver's second terrible blow was struck at Wexford. The governor, Sinnot, alarmed at the first sounds of the cannonade, tried to temporise, requesting terms favourable to the Catholic garrison. But Cromwell demanded the surrender of the town in an hour; and, when that had passed, he stormed the walls, slew 2,000 of the inhabitants, and pillaged the town.

Oct. 11, 1649 A.D.

Taafe soon surrendered Ross. A body of Cromwell's troops, marching along the shore from Dublin, defeated Lord Inchiquin, who tried to intercept their advance to Wexford. Cork and Youghal declared for the Parliament; and Cromwell, making a bridge of boats across the Barrow, forced Ormond to centralise his dispirited forces at Kilkenny. Then, taking Dungarvan (Dec. 4), Oliver fixed his headquarters at Youghal, and rested his army for a winter month or two.

But, to the wonder and dismay of the Irish, the 29th of January, 1650, witnessed the beginning of vigorous operations. Kilkenny and its governor, Sir Walter Butler, surrendered on the 28th of March; on the 10th of May, Clonmel yielded. This was Cromwell's last victory in Ireland. Embarking at Youghal on the 29th of May, he left the island, having deputed his son-in-law, Ireton—now Lord President of Munster—to wind up the operations of a war which was virtually at an end.

May 29, 1650 A.D.

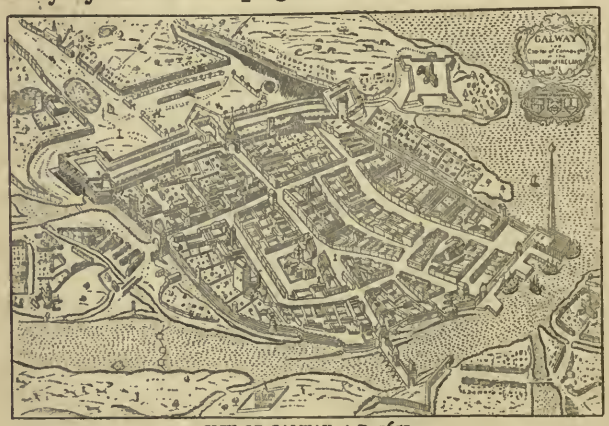
The Marquis of Ormond, finding his position untenable, sailed to St. Malo, in France. Clanrickard then assumed the position of Lord Deputy.

Siege of Limerick.—Ireton began the siege of Limerick, in which Hugh O'Neill, cousin of Owen Roe, acted as governor. Lord Muskerry made an attempt to relieve the city, but was defeated by Broghill. A Colonel Fennell having opened the gates to the soldiers of Ireton, the Parliamentary army became masters of Limerick, the citizens having made a sturdy defence. In

Oct. 29, 1651 A.D.

less than a month Ireton died of the plague in the city which he had conquered.

The event that brought the war to a conclusion was the reduction of Galway, which surrendered to Sir Charles Coote (April, 1652) after a siege of nine months, having endured great privations. During the two years which followed the surrender, one-third of the population of Connaught were swept away by famine and plague.



CITY OF GALWAY, A.D. 1651.

After Ludlow had held command of the army for a short time, Fleetwood, who had become Cromwell's son-in-law by marrying Ireton's widow, arrived from England to undertake the direction of military affairs in Ireland. He held a High Court of Justice at Kilkenny, and Sir Phelim O'Neill, brought to trial at Dublin, was hanged. About 200 others were executed.

Cromwellian Settlement.—It has been already

stated that Cromwell's soldiers, who fought in Ireland, were to be paid with the lands they helped to conquer. The Irish catholic gentry, with their servants and cattle, were transported beyond the Shannon, whose broad flood served as "a line of demarcation between Celt and Teuton." Vast numbers, dispossessed of their lands, carried their swords to France, Austria, and Spain, and entered the military service of these countries. The lands, thus cleared, were distributed by lot among the soldiers of Cromwell, the native peasantry remaining as tillers of the soil. The only disturbers of the peace and industry, which began almost immediately to prevail under these new arrangements, were the Tories, or robber outlaws, who lurked in the bogs and woods, rushing out on the homesteads, when a chance arose, to plunder and to kill. It became necessary to hunt and slay these unsparingly.

In 1655, in violation of the conditions upon which the city of Galway had surrendered, it was ordered that all the Irish and catholic inhabitants should be removed from the town, that they might be replaced by English protestants. The inhabitants, without distinction of rank or sex, were driven out of the town in the midst of a severe winter, and were forced to take shelter by the ditches and in poor cabins in the country, many without fire or sufficient clothing dying in consequence.

ARMS OF GALWAY.

The Irish Parliament was now for a time transferred to Westminster. For two years (1655 to 1657) Henry Cromwell, a son of the Protector, commanded the army in Ireland; he then became Lord Lieutenant.

When Oliver Cromwell died, in September, 1658, and it became evident that his son Richard could not control the nation, the restoration of Charles II. was vigorously promoted in Ireland by Sir Charles Coote and Lord Broghill. The former was strong in Ulster; the latter, Roger Boyle, a son of the Earl of Cork, held great command in Munster.

CHAPTER IV.

REIGN OF CHARLES II.

From 1660 A.D. to 1685 A.D.

Acts of Settlement—Protestant Episcopal Church re-established—Persecution—Irish Trade—The Tories—The Talbots.

WHEN, in May, 1660, Charles II. was restored to the throne of his father, the question arose, "How far the dispossessed Catholics of Ireland should be replaced on their lands?" A commission sat at Westminster to consider claims relating to this difficulty.

Coote, made Earl of Monmouth; Broghill, created Earl of Orrery, held office as Lords Justices; and Ormond, raised to a dukedom, became Viceroy of Ireland—a position which he held, with some intervals, during the whole reign.

Acts of Settlement.—A Parliament, composed chiefly of Protestant members, met in Dublin on the 8th of May, 1661. In the following session the first Act of Settlement was passed, enacting that "all confiscations distinctly caused by the rebellion of 1641 should remain in force; but to those who could prove their innocence, their lands should be restored, while the adventurers or soldiers

1662 A.D.

in possession of these should be compensated in some other district."

A Court of Claims having been established to receive evidence, the juries displayed a tendency to replace the old owners; and for the ejected settlers there was not sufficient land. It became necessary, therefore, to pass a second Act, by which the Cromwellian settlers gave up one-third of their claims in return for the security of a title that could not be challenged.

1665 A.D.

The result to the Catholic landholders was, that whereas before the rebellion of 1641 they had owned two-thirds of the fertile land in Ireland, now (1665) they held less than one-third. Lords Ormond and Inchiquin received large grants in reward of their loyalty; while 120,000 acres were bestowed on the Duke of York, the brother of King Charles.

FIREPLACE, DONEGAL CASTLE.

The re-establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was an immediate result of the Restoration. It was a heavy blow to the Cromwellians, who were nearly all Nonconformists, objecting both to a liturgy and to government by bishops. Bramhall, a man after Laud's own heart, who had been Bishop of Derry in the reign of Charles I., was made Archbishop of Armagh, and the celebrated Jeremy Taylor received the Bishopric of Down. A second Act of

Uniformity became, in the hands of such prelates, an engine of rigorous persecution, which was directed chiefly against the presbyterian Scots of Ulster. Of seventy ministers, only eight yielded. The others suffered the loss of their pulpits, and in many cases were sent to prison. But the stout spirit of the Scotch settlers held out, and they at length secured terms from the bishops. This persecution had the effect of causing a large number of protestant Non-conformists to emigrate from Ireland, especially to the New England States; while, on the other hand, it prevented new Scotch settlers from coming to Ireland.

Restrictions on Irish Trade.—In 1663 a new Navigation Act was passed in England, from the benefits of which Ireland was excluded. All colonial goods for Ireland must be sent to England first. No cattle were to be sent from Ireland to the English ports—such as Bristol, Milford, and Liverpool—with which a brisk trade had already sprung up. Yet in spite of these discouragements, Ireland, in the reign of Charles II., was fairly peaceful and prosperous. The linen trade was taking firm root in the North, and wool became a staple in the South.

CARRICKFERGUS.

The Tories, however, still haunted the woods, being largely recruited from the idle sons of ousted landowners. Looking on the newly-settled farmers as the usurpers of their own rights, these outlaws

often burned the farm-steadings and slew the inmates. This provoked reprisals. The farmers formed into regiments of militia, by whom the Tories were in turn chased to their fastnesses, and killed without compunction.

During the latter years of this reign, the affairs of Ireland were greatly influenced by Peter Talbot, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and his brother, Richard Talbot, who afterwards became Earl of Tirconaill. Charles II. died in February, 1685, and was succeeded by his brother, under the title of James II.

CHAPTER V.

REIGN OF JAMES II.

From 1685 A.D. to 1688 A.D.

Clarendon Viceroy—Tirconaill Viceroy.

DURING the short reign of James II. (1685–1688), an attempt was made in Ireland, as well as in England, to restore the Catholics to their earlier supremacy. Ormond, now a man of seventy-five, was Lord Lieutenant when Charles died; but he soon resigned, and James appointed his brother-in-law, the Earl of Clarendon, to be Viceroy of Ireland. Richard Talbot, created Earl of Tirconaill, commanded the army.

Every change pointed to the restoration of the Catholics. The muskets of the militia were taken from them. Catholic officers and men were drafted in large numbers into the army. The new judges and sheriffs were of that creed.

In 1686 the influence of Clarendon declined, and Tirconaill boldly avowed his intention of securing the repeal of the Acts of Settlement. So unpopular had the Viceroy become, that the Catholic priests forbade their people to attend the levees.

1686 A.D.

When, in 1687, Tirconaill became Lord Deputy of Ireland, a terror fell upon the Protestant races, for they expected to be driven from their lands, perhaps from Ireland altogether. The flight of King James to France, and the accession of William III. and Mary II. as joint-sovereigns, gave a new turn to affairs.

CHAPTER VI.

REIGN OF WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.

From 1689 A.D. to 1694 A.D.

REIGN OF WILLIAM III. ALONE.

From 1694 A.D. to 1702 A.D.

The Siege of Derry—The Battle of the Boyne—Athlone and Aughrim—The Treaty of Limerick—Catholic Penal Laws—Woollen Trade Discouraged—Molyneux—Forfeited Estates—Death of William III.

ALTHOUGH William III. assumed the title of King of Ireland when, in February, 1689, in conjunction with his wife, Mary, he received the crown of Great Britain, yet a sharp struggle was needed to make that title a reality. For Tirconaill still held Ireland for James; and the power of the English in Ireland had been by his policy reduced to a low point. A haunting fear that the reprisals of 1641 might be repeated in 1689 pervaded the Protestant population.

Two towns became centres and strongholds of Protestantism. Enniskillen, a town of eighty houses, situated on an island between the two Loughs Erne, refused to admit the soldiers of Tirconaill. And when 1,200 soldiers—Lord Antrim's regiment—moved

ARMS OF ENNISKILLEN.

from Coleraine to occupy Londonderry, thirteen apprentice boys of that city closed the Ferry-Gate in their faces (18th Dec., 1688). The citizens afterwards admitted a small garrison from Mountjoy's regiment, under the command of Colonel Lundy.

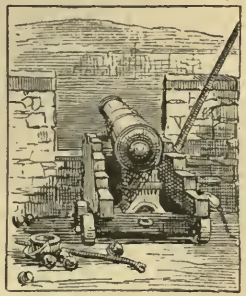
March 12, 1689 A.D.

Sailing from Brest in France, James II. landed at Kinsale with 100 French officers and 1,200 Irish refugees, under the command of Marshal De Rosen. He had, besides, arms for 10,000 men. The Count D'Avaux accompanied him as French ambassador. Passing by way of Cork to Dublin, James summoned a Parliament. He afterwards proceeded northward to Londonderry, to which a regular siege was laid.

The Parliament summoned by James sat for less than three months (May 7 to July 20); but in that time the Acts of Settlement were repealed, and 2,600 owners of land were, by an Act of Attainder, declared to have forfeited their estates by treason, as partisans of the Prince of Orange. An Act was passed, establishing freedom of worship and liberty of conscience. Poynings' Act was also repealed, which was a virtual declaration of Irish independence. To obtain funds, James seized the government coining presses in Dublin, and issued a forced currency of base metal. Money of an actual value of 4d. was made to pass as representing £5. The

result was ruin to traders, who were compelled to accept the issue in payment for goods.

Siege of Derry.—When a force, under Richard Hamilton, which had already reached Londonderry, was joined by James, Lundy's heart failed, and he secretly proposed to surrender the city. This the inhabitants would not allow. When Lundy escaped, letting himself down from the wall by night in a porter's dress, the defence was maintained by Major Baker, Captain Murray, and the Rev. George Walker, rector of Donaghmore.



OLD GUN, WALLS OF DERRY.

The siege lasted for one hundred and five days. Placing a strong boom of fir-logs, bound with cables, across the River Foyle at a distance of a mile and a-half below the city, the besiegers effectually stopped all supplies, and reduced the garrison to the eating of rats and the gnawing of shoe-leather. At last three ships from England sailed up from the Lough, broke through the boom, and relieved the city with food. The army of James then retreated to Strabane.

July 30, 1689 A.D.

ARMS OF DERRY.

Thus the struggle began—a conflict, in its origin more British than Irish, between the Stuart cause, supported by the catholic Celts and aided by France, on the one side, and the

protestant colonists, supported by the reigning dynasty of England, on the other.

King William now began to act. He sent Duke Schomberg over to Carrickfergus with 16,000 men (August 13th), but the winter passed without any blow being struck. Indeed the loose discipline of Schomberg's army encouraged strong hopes of victory on the opposite side.

Then William crossed to Ireland himself (14th June, 1690) and took the command. With an army of 36,000 men, he left Belfast, on the march to Dublin. James, who had advanced to Dundalk, fell back to the southern bank of the Boyne. The Irish soldiers were spirited and brave, but ill-trained and ill-armed. William's forces were half English, mostly recruits, and half foreign mercenaries, hardy and seasoned. Among the latter were counted French, Fins, Swedes, Swiss, Danes, Dutch, and Brandenburgers.

Battle of the Boyne.—The river Boyne gave its name to a battle which historians have regarded as one of the decisive conflicts of the world. On the 30th of June, William reached the northern bank with his army. A cannon-shot, fired by the artillery of James, grazed his shoulder, and the rumour spread in the Irish camp that he was dead. On the morning of the 1st of July, William's army proceeded in three divisions to ford the river. Douglas, leading the right wing, crossed at Slane; the famous Blue Guards of the Dutch army waded, ten abreast, through the deep ford

July 1, 1690 A.D.

opposite Oldbridge, where James's centre lay. William led his cavalry across in person. In vain the Irish troops made gallant efforts to check the advance. The aged Schomberg, trying to rally a body of Huguenots, that had broken under the force of the Irish resistance, received a fatal bullet in the neck. "Change kings," cried Sarsfield, when the day was lost, "and we will fight you again." Seeing all hope of victory gone, James, who had displayed little personal bravery during the battle, drew off the wreck of his army to the Pass of Duleek, and fled to Dublin. Having entrusted the command of his Irish troops to Tirconaill, he almost immediately sailed from Kinsale to Brest in France.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

On the 7th of July William entered Dublin. The remainder of the campaign effected little. Drogheda, Kilkenny, and Waterford surrendered; but the troops of William were repulsed at Athlone, and he himself made a vigorous effort to take the city of Limerick.

In this latter city, the fortifications having yielded to a determined attack, the besiegers poured through the breach, but as the result of a long and desperate struggle, in which even the women took part, the English soldiery were driven back, and, after four

hours' fighting, the retreat was sounded. William then raised the siege and returned to England. Previous to the investment, Sarsfield, having learned that a siege train was expected by William from Dublin, determined to intercept it, and in the darkness he, making a sortie from Limerick, so succeeded in the brilliant exploit as to capture and blow up the guns with their own powder while within but seven miles of the English lines.

In this first siege of Limerick the name of Colonel

LIMERICK.

Patrick Sarsfield became conspicuous for military service on the Irish side. He has been styled the most brilliant soldier who fought for the Jacobite cause in Ireland. His tall and splendid physique, his valour, his nobility of character, his wealth, combined to make him the hero and idol of the Catholics, and he deserved his fame.

Baron de Ginkel, subsequently created Earl of Athlone, remained in Ireland to command the army of William. Tirconaill, who went to France in hope

of substantial aid from Louis, returned to the Shannon in January, 1691, with three frigates and some warlike stores. A French general, St. Ruth, arrived afterwards to take command of the Jacobite army, and the war was renewed.


SARSFIELD.

William, tolerant by disposition, and "touched by the fate of a gallant nation that had made itself the victim of French promises," offered the Catholics free exercise of their religion, and half of the churches and of their old possessions; but the Irish held out.

Battle of Athlone.—Strongly situated on the Shannon, and divided by the river into an English and an Irish quarter, this town formed a central rallying point for the forces of Tirconaill and St. Ruth. De Ginkel advanced with 18,000 men to attack it, but was for a time foiled by the destruction of some arches of the bridge after the Irish army had retreated to the Connaught side. General Mackay, however, in the darkness, waded across unperceived with 2,000 men, seized the bridge, and repaired it so as to enable the whole of De Ginkel's force to cross. St. Ruth then retreated to Aughrim.

June, 1691 A.D.

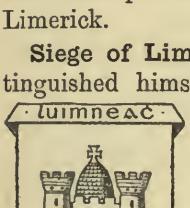
Battle of Aughrim.—The Irish, commanded by St. Ruth, awaited William's army at Aughrim Hill, five miles from Ballinasloe. The battle took place

on the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th of July—a day of fog and rain. Not English only, but Danes, Huguenots, Scots, and Dutch, marched under the English banner. The Irish fought with desperate valour, and at one time St. Ruth cried, "The day is ours;" but his death, caused by a cannon-ball, which took off his head, turned the day. Late in the evening the Irish lines broke into rout, and a massacre of 7,000 men rendered all pursuit useless, only some 400 soldiers having been taken prisoners.

July 12, 1691 A.D.

A week later, Galway surrendered to De Ginkel, on such terms as permitted the French regiments and other portions of the garrison to march away to Limerick.

Siege of Limerick.—Sarsfield, who had so distinguished himself in aiding to defend Limerick during the previous summer, had now succeeded to the command of the Irish army, which made its last stand at Limerick, where Tirconaill lay dying. De Ginkel, supported by the English fleet, opened fire on the town with fifty guns. The siege having been withstood for about a month, the English general, fearing the danger of its protraction, suddenly attacked the Clare end of Thomond Bridge, and cut to pieces a body of 600 Irish troops, who were left behind by the raising of a drawbridge. An armistice being then agreed upon,



ARMS OF LIMERICK.

October 3, 1691 A.D.

negotiations for surrender began; and these resulted in the signing of a treaty, which brought the war to a close. The "Treaty Stone," on which the Articles were signed, is still preserved.

The Treaty of Limerick, signed on the one side by the Lords Justices Porter and Coningsby and by De Ginkel, and on the other by Sarsfield, on whom James had lately conferred the earldom of Lucan, and confirmed by William by letters patent, contained fifty-two articles. In these it was provided that the Catholics should enjoy religious liberty as in the reign of Charles II., and that those in arms for James in the counties of Limerick, Cork, Kerry, Clare, Sligo, and Mayo should retain their estates and personal property, if they took a simple oath of allegiance to William and Mary. A few days after the signing of the Treaty, 18 French men-of-war and 20 transports, with 3,000 soldiers, 10,000 stand of arms, and supplies, sailed up the Shannon; but Sarsfield stood by the Treaty. These promises, however, were never ratified by the Parliament of 1697, consisting, as it did, entirely of the recent English protestant interest. An Act professing to confirm it was passed, from which every stipulation of importance was omitted. The military portion of the Treaty permitted all officers and soldiers of the Irish army, who chose, to emigrate to France. De

TREATY STONE, LIMERICK.

Ginkel was desirous of enlisting the Irish soldiers in the service of William. About 3,000 were induced to do so, but more than 20,000 men crossed to Brest and entered the service of France. Thus was formed the "Irish Brigade," which won renown in the wars of the Continent—in Savoy, at Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Landen, at Almanza, and at Fontenoy. Sarsfield, after distinguished military service in Flanders, died at Huy of a wound received at Landen, where he commanded the left wing of the French army (1693). Between 1691 and 1745 it is calculated that 450,000 Irishmen died in the French service.

A Royal Proclamation, issued at Dublin, proclaimed the war and rebellion to be at an end. The cost had exceeded six millions, which sum did not include losses in cattle, horses, burned houses, &c. Though some of the forfeited lands were restored to the Catholics, large estates were conferred for military services on De Ginkel, Bentinck, and others; but the grant most condemned was that which bestowed on the Countess of Orkney (Mrs. Villiers) the bulk of King James's estates in Munster, worth £26,000 a-year.

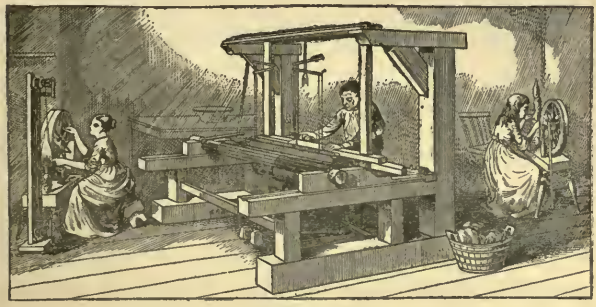
March 23, 1692 A.D.

Louis Crommelin, an energetic Huguenot from St. Quentin, having procured concessions and grants from the Government, induced skilled operatives to come from France and Flanders and settle at Lisnagarvey, now Lisburn, by which means he greatly stimulated the linen-weaving industry of Ulster. Urged by influences from England, the King dis-

couraged the woollen trade, but permitted the linen trade, now firmly rooted in the North, to grow without restriction.

Between 1692 and the death of William III., the only Viceroys of note were Lord Sydney (1692–93) and Lord Capel (1695–97).

By the former, who was not popular, an exclusively protestant Parliament was summoned (Oct. 3rd, 1692). No Parliament, except that of James II., had sat since 1665, a period of twenty-seven years. The



LINEN LOOM.

new Parliament was not a submissive assembly. It certainly granted a sum of money to the King, but at the same time claimed the right of the Irish Parliament to originate their own Money Bills. This sealed the fate of the Assembly, which, prorogued twice, was finally dissolved in September, 1693.

Early in 1693 the English Parliament presented an address to the King, enumerating several abuses in the condition of Ireland, such as (1) soldiers living at free quarters, (2) enlistment of catholic recruits,

(3) reversal of outlawries, and (4) embezzlement of stores. This led to the recall of Sydney, upon which Capel and two others became Lords Justices. Two years later (1695), Lord Capel was made sole Viceroy.

Capel at once called a Parliament; but his death in 1696, and that of his successor, Sir Charles Porter, immediately afterwards, disturbed the course of affairs. While William was in Ireland, he had

TRADE TOKENS.

granted to the Presbyterian ministers a sum of £1,200 a-year, payable out of the Customs Duties at Belfast—a grant which was the origin of the *Regium Donum*. The payment of this being withheld, efforts were made by Capel to pass a Toleration Bill, but without avail.

In the session of 1697, the Rapparee Act, for the suppression of tories, robbers, and rapparees, became law. The last named were so called from the short pike with which they were armed.

The Penal Laws.—The Irish Parliament, which met in 1695, initiated a series of *Penal Laws*, under which the catholics suffered severely for more than a century, and annulled the Acts of James the Second's Parliament. The chief enactments of the first session were:—

Education.—Catholics were forbidden, under pain of outlawry and forfeiture, to employ catholic teachers, or even to send their children abroad for education.

Arms.—Catholics were forbidden to keep arms; all guns and ammunition were required to be delivered up. Gentlemen who had the benefit of the Treaty of Limerick, on taking the oath of allegiance, might keep a sword, a case of pistols, and a fowling-piece. If a catholic owned a good horse, any protestant might demand it on payment of £5. Gunmakers and cutlers were forbidden to take catholic apprentices. No trader could take more than two apprentices, save in the linen trade.

During the session of 1697, the Irish House of Lords incurred the anger of the English Government and people by rejecting a Bill for the *security of His Majesty's person.* This rejection, which in England was regarded as an avowal of disloyalty, prepared the way for measures which struck at the root of the Irish woollen manufacture.

More Penal Laws.—*Religion.*—This session continued the penal enactments against catholics. The catholic prelates and all Jesuits and friars were ordered to leave Ireland before the following May; to remain longer, or to return after having gone, being pronounced high treason. Any catholic clergyman landing in the country was liable to transportation. Any priest turning protestant received a pension of £20 per annum. A protestant woman who married a catholic lost her property as completely as if she

had died; it went to the next protestant heir. A protestant man who married a catholic fell under the disabilities of *her* creed, and could not sit in Parliament or hold any Government office. The consequence of the Penal Laws was the destruction of the old Irish gentry.

Woollen Trade Discouraged.—Angry at the cost of the recent Irish war (about nine millions sterling), at the clamours of the Irish Parliament for independence, and at the rejection of the *Security Act*, the English Legislature now began to listen to the murmurs of the English cloth-dealers, who regarded Ireland as their great rival in trade. It was resolved to check the progress of woollen manufacture in Ireland. The Irish Parliament, dreading the peril of abolition, and tempted moreover by a promise that the linen trade should be encouraged, laid an export duty of four shillings in the pound on Irish broadcloths, and two shillings on flannels and friezes. At the same time, the export was forbidden of wool or woollens from Ireland to any towns save Milford, Chester, and Liverpool, and some places in the Bristol Channel; and this trade was limited to six Irish ports, viz.—Dublin, Drogheda, Waterford, Youghal, Kinsale, and Cork. England there-

ARMS OF DROGHEDA.

1698 A.D.

ARMS OF WATERFORD.

fore had a monopoly of the best wool at whatever price she chose to give.

Smuggling.—Restrictions such as these caused a system of smuggling on an enormous scale to spring up on the Irish coasts. Combed wool in Ireland was valued at 1s. a pound; in France it was worth 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Brandy, claret, and silk were imported in payment of the contraband wool. The landowners, dependent on their tenants' prosperity, winked at the trade and sympathised with it. This wild, adventurous life had charms for many. In addition, the system established a bond between Ireland and France, which encouraged, in a large portion of the Irish, a ranking enmity towards the Government, and a constant looking to France for aid.

William Molyneux.—At this time (1698) William Molyneux, one of the members for the University of Dublin, wrote a book, *The Case of Ireland being bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated*, maintaining that Ireland was an independent kingdom. This work was hotly discussed, and was condemned by the English Parliament to be burned by the common hangman. Molyneux, a man of great scientific attainments, was an intimate friend of John Locke, the English mental philosopher. He held for a time the difficult post of Commissioner of Forfeited Estates. Born at Dublin in 1656, he died there in 1698.

Forfeited Estates.—In 1700, a bill to resume possession of the estates forfeited in Ireland, which had been granted to friends and favourites of William

III., was passed by the Parliament of England. This triumph of the Legislature over the Sovereign embittered the closing years of his life.

The confiscations of landed property left, at this period, about one-seventh of the area of Ireland in the hands of catholic proprietors.

An accidental fall from his horse, by which his collar-bone was broken, gave such a shock to a system already weakened by chronic ailments, that the King died at Kensington on the 8th of March, 1702.

CHAPTER VII.

REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

From 1702 A.D. to 1714 A.D.

Petition for Union—Popery Act—Test Act—Jonathan Swift—Phipps—Schism Act.

THE bulk of the people in Ireland being disinherited and disfranchised, what was known as the Protestant Ascendency was established.

Petition for Union.—The second Duke of Ormond was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1703. The Irish Parliament, representing exclusively the "new English" interest, finding the limited and dependent position to which they were reduced in legislative matters, owing to English jealousy, on being summoned, presented an address to the Queen, imploring her to promote a Legislative Union between Ireland and England. This request, though strongly urged and supported, proved unavailing.

1703 A.D.

Penal Laws Continued.—*Land Tenure.*—During the same session (1703) the severest of all Penal Laws against catholics was proposed, entitled a "Bill to prevent the further growth of Popery." It became

law in the following year. Its most important clause declared, that if the eldest son of a catholic landlord became a protestant, the father, being thereby reduced to the position of a tenant for life, ceased to have any power of selling or otherwise dealing with his own estate. If the sons of a catholic were catholic, the family estates descended in equal shares among them. If the eldest son was a protestant, he inherited the whole. No catholic could purchase land, or take land by bequest.

1704 A.D.

To the *Popery Act*, as this measure was shortly called, a clause equivalent in meaning to the English *Test Act* was added. This clause operated also against the Presbyterians and other Nonconformists, and made the taking of the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church indispensable as a preliminary step towards holding any office, civil or military, in the country, or even voting at elections. The taking of the oath of allegiance, and subscription to a declaration against transubstantiation, were also required.

In 1707, Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1709, the Earl of Wharton succeeded him in that office. A great object with the latter was to unite all protestant sects in Ireland, and especially to secure the repeal of the Test clause. However, he did not succeed in doing so.

Jonathan Swift.—One of Wharton's bitterest political opponents was the celebrated Jonathan Swift, then Vicar of Laracor, in Meath. Swift, an

Irishman by birth and education, had been recommended by Lord Somers to the patronage of Wharton, but had not received any promotion from that nobleman. In a well-known pamphlet, Swift compared the Catholics to a chained lion, the Presbyterians to an angry cat. The former, he said, were now reduced to the feebleness of women and children, and the peasantry of Ireland had sunk to be "mere hewers of wood and drawers of water."

SWIFT.

When, in 1710, after the trial of Dr. Sacheverell had taken place at Westminster, the Whig Government of Godolphin and Sunderland went out of office, and the Tories, under St. John, came into power, Wharton was recalled, and the Duke of Ormond, a noted Jacobite, was appointed to the Viceroyalty of Ireland in his stead. The spirit of faction then burned fiercely among the English governing classes in Ireland. Jacobites opposed Hanoverians, and the Commons engaged in conflict with the Lords.

Corporation of Dublin.—A contest also arose between the Irish Government and the Corporation of Dublin regarding the appointment of a Mayor. The latter had elected a Whig, whom the Government refused to acknowledge. For two years Dublin had no Mayor.

1712 A.D.

When Ormond left Ireland in 1712, though the

Duke of Shrewsbury became Lord Lieutenant, the ruling spirit of the Irish Government for two years was the Chancellor, Sir Constantine Phipps, a man of Jacobite opinions.

Schism Act.—The last notable event of Queen Anne's reign was the passing of the Schism Act, "for the further security of the Churches of England and Ireland." This measure, framed by St. John, now Lord Bolingbroke, enacted that no person should be allowed to teach in a school, or act as a teacher, without a license from the bishop of the diocese; and this license could be obtained only by taking the sacrament after the form of the English Church. A special clause extended the operations of the Act to Ireland. Nonconformists were driven from Belfast and Derry, and expelled from the magistracy. Their marriages were declared void, and they were arraigned before the ecclesiastical courts. The *Regium Donum*, too, was withheld. The practical aim of the measure was the entire abolition of Dissent.

ARMS OF NEWRY.

The death of Queen Anne by apoplexy (Aug. 1, 1714) brought the Stuart dynasty to an end. In accordance with the Act of Settlement (1701), the Hanoverian party, now in the ascendant, called to the throne George Guelph, Elector of Hanover, whose grandmother had been the daughter of King James I.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE FOURTH PERIOD.— STUART SOVEREIGNS.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Reign of James I. (1603–1625).

1607. Flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconaill.
1609. *Plantation of Ulster.*
1611. Creation of Baronets.
1612. Meeting of an Irish Parliament after an interval of twenty-seven years.
1615. A Second Plantation, chiefly in Leinster. Chichester retired from the office of Lord Deputy.
1625. Death of King James I.

Reign of Charles I. (1625–1649).

1628. Granting of "the Graces."
1632. Viceroyalty of Wentworth (Strafford) began.
1640. Wentworth made Earl of Strafford and Lord Lieutenant.
1641. 23rd October. *Outbreak of Rebellion*, followed by terrible bloodshed.
1642. A Council of Catholics held at Kilkenny.
1645. Arrival in Ireland of Rinuccini as Papal Legate.
1646. Owen Roe O'Neill defeated Monro at Benburb.
1649. Jan. Termination of the war.
Jan. 30. Execution of King Charles I.
Feb. Rinuccini left Ireland, embarking at Galway.

The Commonwealth (1649–1660).

1649. Charles II. proclaimed in Ireland. War renewed.
Aug. 2. Failure of Ormond to take Dublin.
Aug. 15. *Cromwell landed in Dublin.*
Sept. 10. Storming of *Drogheda* by Cromwell.
Oct. 11. *Wexford* taken by Cromwell.
Dec. 4. Reduction of *Dungarvan.*
1650. May 10. *Clonmel* yielded to Cromwell.
May 29. Cromwell left Ireland, embarking at *Youghal.*
1651. *Limerick* reduced by Ireton, who died there of the plague.
1652. May. Conquest of Ireland completed by Coote, who took *Galway.*
1654. Cromwellian Settlement. Irish Catholics transported beyond the Shannon.
1655–57. Henry Cromwell in Ireland.
1656. Irish members of Parliament sit at Westminster.
1658. Sept. 3. Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Reign of Charles II. (1660–1685).

1662. First *Act of Settlement* passed at Dublin.
1663. Ireland excluded from the English Navigation Act.
1665. Second *Act of Settlement* passed.
1685. Death of Charles II.

Reign of James II. (1685–1688).

1686. Catholics forbidden to attend Clarendon's levees.
1687. Tirconaill made Lord Deputy.
1688. Flight of James II. to France.

Reign of William III. and Mary II. (1689–1702).

1688. Dec. 18. Gates of *Derry* shut.
1689. March 12. James II. landed at *Kinsale.*
July 30. Relief of *Derry.*
1690. July 1. Battle of the *Boyne.*
James II. embarked at *Kinsale.*
July 7. William III. entered *Dublin.*
1691. *Athlone* stormed by Ginkel and Mackay.
July 12. Battle of *Aughrim.*
Oct. 3. Surrender of *Limerick.* Treaty signed.

1693. July 23. Death of Sarsfield at Huy.
1697. Penal Laws against Catholics begun.
1698. Woollen Trade of Ireland discouraged.
William Molyneux published his book, entitled *Case of Ireland being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England Stated.* He died in the same year.
1700. Act passed to resume Forfeited Estates.
1702. March 8. Death of William III. Queen Mary had died in 1694, leaving William sole ruler.

REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE (1702–1714).

1703. The Irish Parliament petitioned for a Legislative Union with Great Britain.
1704. Severe Penal Laws enacted. *Popery Act.*
1713. Swift made Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.
Schism Act passed.
1714. Death of Queen Anne (Aug. 17), and end of the Stuart Dynasty.

FIFTH PERIOD.—HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

(1714 to the present day.)

George I. (great-grandson of James I.).....began to reign	1714
George II. (son).....	1727
George III. (grandson)	1760
Regency began.....	1811
George IV.	1820
William IV.	1830
Victoria (niece)	1837

CHAPTER I.

REIGN OF GEORGE THE FIRST.

From 1714 A.D. to 1727 A.D.

Hanoverian Succession—Foreign Enlistment—Annesly Case—Wood's Halfpence—Drapier Letters—Dr. Hugh Boulter—Dean Swift.

Change of Dynasty.—Immediately after the accession of George I. to the throne of the British Empire in 1714, Sir Constantine Phipps and the Archbishop of Armagh ceased to be Lords Justices of Ireland. In the following year the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Galway were placed at the head of the Irish Government. At the same time the Irish Parliament uttered its voice in favour of the

Hanoverian succession, and against the Jacobites; and the people of Ireland accepted the change of dynasty without opposition.

Foreign Enlistment.—During the whole of this reign, in spite of the fact that numbers of offenders against law were hanged, Irish recruits for the armies of France and Spain enlisted, and were shipped off in large numbers. These were afterwards known as "Wild Geese," from having been so described to the authorities in the freight lists. The Duke of Ormond, who had fled to France, and was engaged at Avignon in organising a Jacobite expedition against England, received many of these recruits.

The Annesly Case.—A dispute concerning an estate having arisen in Ireland between persons called Hester Sherlock and Maurice Annesly, the *Irish* House of Lords, having been appealed to, gave a decision in favour of the former. This decision being reversed by the *English* House of Lords, to which Annesly appealed, a conflict as to dignity and privilege arose between the Houses. The Irish House took the extreme step of committing to prison the Barons of Exchequer, who had carried out the decision of the English Lords. **1719** A.D. But they gained nothing by this; for a Bill was passed in the English Parliament, enacting that the Kingdom of Ireland was subordinate to and dependent upon the Crown of Great Britain, and that the Irish House of Lords had no independent jurisdiction. This Act became known as the 5th of George I.

Bills were also passed in 1719 to relieve Protestant dissenters from some of the disabilities and penalties under which they lay.

Wood's Halfpence.—A subject of agitation, which for a time stirred Ireland deeply, now arose. As Ireland had been of late without a small-copper coinage, and as much inconvenience had arisen from the want of halfpence and farthings, Walpole, as the head of the Treasury, issued a patent to William Wood of Wolverhampton, who had extensive iron and copper works, authorising him to coin £90,000 in copper for circulation in Ireland. A cry arose in Ireland against these coins. The profits of the undertaking were calculated to put some £40,000 into the pockets of the King and the Duchess of Kendal.

WOOD'S HALFPENCE.

1723 A.D. It was asserted that they were so small and of such base metal that the ninety thousand would be worth little more than nine. Both Houses of the Irish Parliament presented to the King addresses on the subject, maintaining that the issue of this fraudulent coinage would diminish the royal revenue, and ruin the trade of Ireland. These addresses were unavailing; Wood continued to prepare his coins.

The Drapier Letters.—Among many pamphlets written in the heat of this agitation, the *Drapier Letters* occupy the most conspicuous place. They

were from the pen of Jonathan Swift, who had been appointed Dean of St. Patrick's in 1713; and they appeared under the fictitious signature of a Dublin draper—*M. B. "Drapier."* In five letters, addressed (1) to farmers and tradesmen, (2) to the middle classes, (3) to the nobility and gentry, (4) to all Ireland, and (5) to Lord Molesworth, Swift inveighed in homely, powerful language against the evil results of the Wood coinage. "As for the true value of these halfpence," said he, "any person may expect to get a quart of *two-penny* ale for *thirty-six* of them."

On the other hand, Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint, issued a favourable report on these coins, as being rather above weight, and made of much better copper than any that had been previously circulated in Ireland.

Though every one knew that Swift had written the *Drapier Letters*, and though a reward of £300 was offered by Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieutenant, for the discovery of the author, the Dean was not arrested. The printer, Harding, was imprisoned; but the Grand Jury would not return him for trial.

In the end, the King found it prudent to cancel the patent granted to Wood, who received as compensation a grant of £3,000 a-year for twelve years. This victory over the Government helped greatly to consolidate and strengthen the party in opposition, who were now beginning to be known as "patriots." Previous to the cancelling of Wood's patent, the King's chaplain, Dr. Hugh Boulter, was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, and

1725 A.D.

one of the Lords Justices. The cancelling of the obnoxious patent was largely due to this prelate's pressing recommendations.

When George I. died (June, 1727), Lord Carteret was permitted to retain his position of Viceroy of Ireland.

Dean Swift, who wrote many political papers on Irish affairs at this time, ascribed the troubles of the country chiefly to the following causes:—(1) absenteeism—*i.e.*, the practice adopted by many rich Irish landlords, of living in England, and spending there the money drawn from their rents in Ireland; (2) bad tillage and bad roads; (3) too much land lying in grass; (4) the vexatious restrictions laid on Irish commerce and manufactures; (5) the ignorance of the English and Irish nations as to each other's mode of life and prevailing ideas.

The leading questions which agitated and divided Ireland at this time were Jacobitism and the toleration of Dissenters.

CHAPTER II.

REIGN OF GEORGE II.

From 1727 A.D. to 1760 A.D.

Coinage Question—Famine—Lord Chesterfield—Charles Lucas—Privilege—Dublin Riots—French plans—Quiberon—Thurot.

The Government.—In 1730, Carteret was succeeded as Lord Lieutenant by the Duke of Dorset, whose recall, in 1737, was followed by the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire. But the conduct of Irish affairs was left very much in the hands of Archbishop Boulter, until his death in 1742.

Coinage.—Among the questions discussed by the first Irish Parliament of George II. was the condition of the coinage in Ireland. Silver was lower than its value: gold was excessively high. Copper coin was very scarce. James I. had contemplated the issue of his English farthings as pence in Ireland. Dean Swift bitterly opposed the Government proposals on the subject of coinage: and on the day (in 1738) when a proclamation was issued fixing the value of gold, he caused a black flag to be hoisted on the steeple of St. Patrick's, and a muffled peal of bells to be rung. In 1733, an attempt to secure the

repeal of the Test Act was defeated by the action of the "country party."

Famine.—When a severe frost, in 1739, almost destroyed the potato crop, a famine, unprecedented in severity, fell on the unhappy land. One-fifth of the population were said to have perished, for the lower orders of the people were now compelled to depend for food almost entirely on the potato; which has been well called "Raleigh's fatal gift to the Irish race."

1739 A.D.

The Scottish rebellion of 1745, in favour of the young Pretender, did not extend to Ireland. For this two reasons have been given—the poverty of the Catholics, and the remembrance of the past disasters which their former allegiance had entailed.

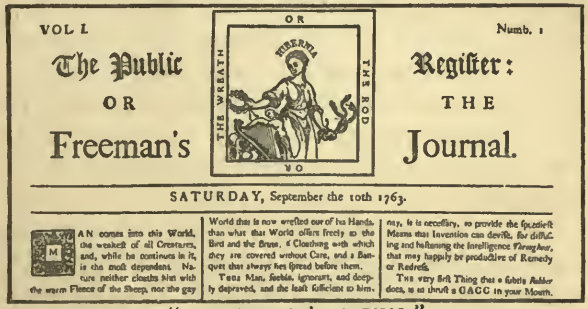
The Earl of Chesterfield, appointed Lord Lieutenant in 1745, succeeded the Duke of Devonshire in that position. A cry having arisen that it was time to increase the severities that already pressed so hard on the Catholics, and to enforce the existing laws more rigorously, Chesterfield resisted all efforts to make him yield to the clamour of the times. Moderation was his constant study; and during the time of his administration he won the respect of all parties. The Earl of Harrington succeeded him in 1747.

Foreign Enlistment.—The work of secretly enlisting recruits in Ireland for the French army went on briskly during these years, though now and again a detected emissary was hanged. Such a drain out of Ireland of "landless resolutes," created by bad policy in the past, cleared the island of many who

would otherwise have swelled the ranks of the Rapparees.

Charles Lucas, a physician, and member of the Dublin town council, now became a prominent leader of the "country party." His books and pamphlets on the rights of Ireland proved so powerful, and so hostile to the Government, that the Commons voted him an enemy of his country, and disfranchised him. He left Ireland to avoid a trial, but afterwards returned, and served as member for Dublin (1760) in the popular interest. Lucas, who was born in 1713, died in 1771. He established *The Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin.

1749 A.D.


VOL I. Numb. 1

The Public OR Freeman's Register: THE Journal.

OR THE WREATH AND THE ROD TO

SATURDAY, September the 10th 1763.

MAN comes into this World, the weakeſt of all Creatures, and, while he continues in it, is the moſt dependent. Nature neither cloaths him with the warm Fleece of the Sheep, nor the gay

World that is now wreſted out of his Hands, than what that World offers freely to the Bird and the Brute. Cloathing with which they are covered without Care, and a Banquet that always lies ſpread before them.

THUS Man, feeble, ignorant, and deeply depraved, and the leaſt ſufficient to himſelf, is neceſſary, to provide the ſpeedieſt Means that Invention can deviſe, for diſtilling and hatſoening the Intelligence Farmyhar, that may happily be productive of Remedy or Redreſs.

THE very firſt Thing that a Fabric Author does, is to thruſt a GAGG in your Mouth.

"THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

Question of Privilege.—When the Duke of Dorset returned to Ireland as Viceroy in 1751, his son, Lord George Sackville, received the position of Irish Secretary. George Stone was then Archbishop of Armagh. During the time that Sackville and Stone controlled Irish affairs, the Irish Parliament was stirred by a conflict with the English Government

regarding a question of privilege. Good trade having left a surplus in the Irish revenue, a Bill was brought forward, proposing to apply a portion of this balance towards the reduction of the National Debt. The Court party insisted that the consent of the Crown must be got before the money could be so used. The "patriots" denied this; and ultimately (1753) they rejected a Bill which embodied the views of the Court. The Earl of Kildare (afterwards first Duke of Leinster, 1766), who took a leading part in the opposition, presented to the king a daring remonstrance against the administration of Sackville and Stone. When Dorset was recalled, Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire), a friend of Kildare, became Lord Lieutenant.

1753 A.D.

Towards the end of this reign, the Catholics of Ireland began to organise means of obtaining some relief from the Penal Laws; but the attainment of their object was not fully achieved till about seventy years later.

Union proposed.—The proposal of a Union, which was again mooted at this time, excited an outburst of the Dublin mob while the unpopular Duke of Bedford was Lord Lieutenant. It had been rumoured that the Irish Parliament was about to be removed to London, and that Ireland was to pay taxes as heavy as those of England. An armed mob, numbering thousands, broke into the House of Lords in College Green; put on the throne, in mockery of Bedford, an old woman with a pipe in her mouth; guarded the doors, and,

Dec. 3, 1759 A.D.

before a Peer or Commoner was allowed to enter, made him swear to oppose the Union. It became necessary to call out the cavalry, nor did the mob disperse until sixteen of them had been killed.

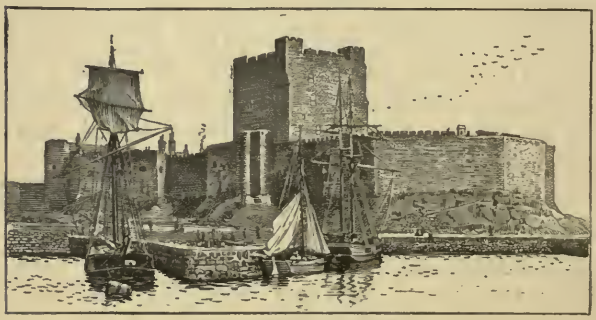
Projected Invasion of Munster.—England had been at war with France since 1756; and in the autumn of 1759, while Bedford was Lord Lieutenant, a French invasion of Munster, and an attack on Limerick, were expected. French troops had been collected at Vannes, in Brittany, and a French fleet, under Conflans, lay at Brest, waiting to convey them to Ireland. Sir Edward Hawke, who was watching the French expedition, being obliged by storms to take refuge at Torbay, the French admiral put to sea. However, Hawke sailed to meet him, and in the darkness of a stormy November night, so shattered the French fleet off Quiberon Bay that all idea of invading Ireland was for the time abandoned.

Nov. 20, 1759 A.D.

Thurot's Expedition.—At the same time, a small armament of five ships—the largest being the *Maréchal Belleisle*—carrying about seven hundred sailors and fourteen hundred soldiers, was prepared at Dunkirk. François Thurot was the commander, and the expedition was destined for a descent upon Scotland.

Avoiding an English squadron under Boys, Thurot left Dunkirk in October, 1759, was driven by storms to Bergen in Norway, and after nearly three months' struggle with the storms of the Hebrides, arrived off Carrickfergus, with only three ships and a starving

force. Feb. 21, 1760 A.D. The Castle of Carrickfergus, which had not then even one mounted cannon, was garrisoned by one hundred and fifty men of the 62nd regiment, under the command of Colonel Jennings. After a slight defence, the Castle was surrendered; the French plundered the town, and sent a message to Belfast, threatening to march thither unless a large supply of provisions was



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

despatched to them at once. However, the rumour of approaching troops obliged Thurot to re-embark his men in haste (26th February).

Captain Elliot, of H.M.S. *Æolus*, having sailed from Kinsale with that vessel and two other ships, came up with the French squadron in the Irish Sea, to the north of the Isle of Man. After a sharp action, lasting for an hour and a-half, Thurot was shot, and his three ships were taken.

In October, 1760, King George II. died suddenly of heart-disease, aged seventy-seven.

CHAPTER III.

REIGN OF GEORGE III.

From 1760 A.D. to 1820 A.D.

American War—Irish Volunteers—Legislative Independence—Grattan and Flood—Hoche—Rebellion of '98—The Union—Robert Emmet—Regency.

THE Earl of Halifax, who, as Lord Lieutenant, met the first Irish Parliament of George III., had to deal with a country weakened by recent famine in 1757, and exhausted by heavy claims on its revenue, in the shape both of taxes and of pensions.

English Privy Council.—In 1762 the "patriots" began to agitate vigorously against the continuance of Poynings' Law. This agitation was stirred up by what had always been considered by that party to be a grievance—viz.: the changes which the English Privy Council constantly made in the Irish Bills, which, according to the statutes, were sent to London for approval before being laid before the Irish Parliament.

Whiteboys.—The discontent prevailing in Ireland during the earlier years of this reign fostered the growth of secret societies. It was due largely to the

existence of a law by which taxation for the State Church was levied solely on those who cultivated the soil and raised crops, while owners of pasture land went scot free. It therefore resulted that, if the landlords took in hands no cultivation, they were able to throw the payment of tithe on the shoulders of the farmer, and of those who had to exist by cultivating the soil. Lord Chesterfield, in recognising the miserable condition of the people as the true cause of the unrest, said that "the poor people of Ireland are worse used than negroes by their masters."

In 1761, bands of midnight marauders, called *Whiteboys*, because they wore shirts over their clothes for the purpose of disguise, began to disturb the counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. They began by throwing down the walls or fences with which the commons had been enclosed, and by digging up pasture land. Growing bolder and more numerous, they adopted a kind of military discipline, and obeyed a chieftain known as *Sive*. They gave signals with a horn, and marched to the sound of the bagpipe. Those who refused to take the Whiteboy oath were mutilated, or, being stripped naked, were buried to the neck in a pit full of furze bushes. No encouragement was offered to the breaking up of pasture land, and no curb was given to the undue extension of grass lands, with its resulting extirpation of the cultivator. Stern repression by the military only served to aggravate popular spirit, and to prepare the way for future rebellion.

In 1762, Lord Drogheda concentrated at Clogheen, in Tipperary, the soldiers under his command, and from that centre waged war on the Whiteboys. The parish priest of Clogheen, Father Nicholas Sheehy, arrested on a charge of treason, was at first acquitted, but was afterwards (1766) hanged at Clonmel for complicity in a murder. To the last he asserted his innocence, and, owing to the irregularities of his trial, was regarded by his own party as a martyr, rather than as a criminal. 1762 A.D.

Oakboys and Hearts of Steel.—If Whiteboys disturbed the South, the North was troubled by the *Oakboys* and *Hearts of Steel*. The original grievance of the former lay in the custom that required every peasant to give six days in the year of forced labour for the maintenance of the roads, and six days' use of a horse, while the rich contributed nothing. They took their name from wearing sprigs of oak in their hats. They objected also to tithes. This northern rising was easily quelled, and the chief grievance was removed by an Act which provided for the repair of the roads by a tax levied on all classes alike. The Hearts of Steel were excited to lawless action, such as the wrecking of houses and the maiming of cattle, by the conduct of certain absentee landlords. Lord Donegal and others were in the habit of demanding from their old tenants, on the expiration of their leases, a heavy fine; it being beyond the power of the farmers to pay this, their holdings got into the hands of speculators, who paid

the fine, and recouped themselves by re-letting the farms at a doubled rent. Such landlords were denounced as "forestallers." It should be noted that the Oakboys and the Hearts of Steel were protestants.

Emigration to America.—No redress was given to the just grievance of the Steelboys, the result being that great streams of emigration began now to pour from Ireland to America, especially from Ulster. By thousands, both farmers and weavers sought a new home beyond the Atlantic, and when the American colonies revolted against the mother country, owing to the imposition of taxes, the Irish colonists of New England, especially the protestant Irish who had migrated from Ulster, were among the most formidable antagonists of the English troops.

The Octennial Bill.—After several changes in the Viceroyalty, Lord Townshend became Lord Lieutenant in 1767. Convivial, witty, and frank, he won popularity at first. The balance of power in the House between Government and Opposition was swayed by a junto, who, if the patronage and offices were only secured to them, were ready to join the Ministerialists, and who, if the bargain could not be struck, joined the Opposition. Members being practically elected for life—one of the last parliaments having lasted for thirty-three years—the Viceroy hoped, by getting a Bill passed limiting the length of each parliament, to break up the permanent combination of dictators. The "patriots" demanded a Septennial Bill such as existed in England,

limiting the duration of parliament to seven years. This was not granted, but an Octennial Bill was passed, to the great joy of the Irish people. The Viceroy's coach was drawn from the Parliament House to the Castle by an exulting crowd. 1767 A.D.

Rejected Money Bill.—Two years later, Lord Townshend and the Irish House of Commons engaged in a sharp conflict. The Privy Council having originated a Money Bill, this was rejected by the House of Commons, because "it did not take its rise in that House;" the representatives of the people alone having a right to tax the people. The Lord Lieutenant protested, and suddenly (December 26) prorogued the Parliament. His protest was enrolled in the journals of the Lords, but the Commons declined to permit *their* journals to receive it. 1769 A.D.

By repeated proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant, the Irish Parliament was prorogued from time to time until February, 1771. A powerful opposition to the Government existed. Foremost among its members were the Duke of Leinster (who from being Earl of Kildare had become a Marquis in 1761 and a Duke in 1766); Lord Shannon; John Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of Commons; and such orators as Hely Hutchinson, Sexton Pery, and Henry Flood. Lord Townshend skilfully employed the interval of prorogation in sapping the strength of this powerful opposition. Hutchinson and Pery he detached by granting them pensions. The latter was chosen to be Speaker when Ponsonby resigned,

after protesting against a vote of thanks to Lord Townshend.

The rejection by the Irish House of Commons of another Money Bill, which had been altered when sent to England, excited considerable feeling in the Session of 1771. The Commons, in order to mark the cause of their rejection, brought in a second Bill to the same effect, which was passed at once. Lord Townshend, growing tired of a struggle which never seemed to end, returned to England in 1772, and in the October of that year, Simon, Earl of Harcourt, was made Lord Lieutenant.

Corruption in Parliament.—During the administration of Townshend in Ireland, a notable change had been wrought in the mode of conducting the affairs of the Irish Parliament. Formerly, as has been explained, a few men of the great families had formed an oligarchy, by which Irish patronage was directed. By conferring sinecures and pensions, Townshend had secured a majority, which broke the power of this oligarchy. Henceforth it was instituted that the Viceroy was to reside for the most part in Dublin, and be the fountain of honour, while the Lords Justices were no longer permitted to usurp the functions of his office.

Harcourt and De Blaquière.—When Harcourt became Viceroy, Colonel de Blaquière came with him to Ireland as Secretary (Nov., 1772). The Duke of Leinster, Lord Shannon, Ponsonby, and Henry Flood, the orator, received the Lord Lieutenant with cordial welcome; but it soon became manifest that their

support depended on their demands being satisfied. De Blaquière soon won popular favour by his cool courage in a duel with Bagenal, member for Carlow. The Parliament did not meet until October, 1773.

Proposed Tax on Absentees.—In the Parliament of 1773 the question of an Absentee Tax was warmly debated. It was proposed to impose a tax of two shillings in the pound on the net rents and annual profits of all Irish landlords who did not reside in Ireland for at least six months of the year. Five English noblemen, who had property also in Ireland, wrote a remonstrance to Lord North, the Premier; but he replied that the proposal was part of a scheme to restore the financial prosperity of Ireland, and must be supported. Nevertheless, the Bill was rejected by a majority of fourteen votes (120 to 106).

1773 A.D.

The American War of Independence, between Great Britain and her colonies beyond the Atlantic, began in 1775. It was caused mainly by an attempt on the part of the mother country to enforce taxation on portions of the Empire without consulting those who had to pay the money. The army in Ireland was increased, and over 4,000 Irish troops were ultimately sent to aid the English forces across the Atlantic. We have already seen how the linen trade of Ulster was injured by the emigration of good workmen to America. This drain still continued; and when, later on, an Embargo was laid on the Irish ports, forbidding the exportation of provisions, with the object of lowering their price that the English troops might be

cheaply victualled, the value of cattle and wool fell, and rents were paid with difficulty.

Edmund Burke.—Born at Dublin in 1730, Edmund Burke entered on political life as Secretary to Lord Rockingham, and, as member for Wandover, delivered his maiden speech in the British Parliament in 1765. His brilliant speeches on the Stamp Act and the American question soon attracted notice. He represented Bristol in 1774. On topics connected with Ireland, this celebrated statesman advocated measures far in advance of his day, such, for example, as the justice of Catholic Emancipation.

EDMUND BURKE.

Removal of Troops.—In 1775, Lord North instructed De Blaquière to propose to the Irish Parliament the removal of soldiers from Ireland for service in America, offering at the same time to fill their place with troops from Germany, whose maintenance was to be charged on the English treasury. It had been formerly arranged that a force of 12,000 men should be always kept in Ireland, as the minimum necessary for the defence of the island. The Irish Parliament consented to the removal of the 4,000 troops, but flatly refused to admit the Hessians. North had his difficulties in the Imperial Parliament also, for violent complaints were made there against his proposal to garrison Ireland at Britain's cost.

1775 A.D.

Henry Grattan.—The Parliamentary session of 1775 is memorable in Irish history, for it witnessed the entrance upon public life of Henry Grattan, one of Ireland's greatest patriots. Grattan was the son of the Recorder of Dublin, who also represented the capital in Parliament. Born at Dublin in 1750, he studied at Trinity College, was then called to the Irish bar, and in 1775—while still a very young man—entered the Irish Parliament as member for the borough of Charlemont. His voice, which soon began to speak like a trumpet-note in the assembly at College Green, was first raised in protest against granting pensions to absentees.

HENRY GRATTAN.

New Parliament.—During the last months of the Parliament, which ceased to exist in April, 1776, a proposal was made to embody a force of militia, and so provide a means of defence for Ireland. However, the matter fell through. During the election of the New Parliament, peerages, pensions, and places were freely bestowed in order to secure a majority for the Government. A contest for the position of Speaker—between Pery, the nominee of the Castle, and Ponsonby, the choice of the "patriots"—resulted in the election of Pery.

Privateers and Smugglers.—When, in 1777, the Earl of Buckinghamshire succeeded Lord Harcourt as Lord Lieutenant, he found a smuggling trade in

salt meat and other provisions briskly flourishing along the deep-bayed coasts of Cork and Kerry. This was one result of the Embargo.

Privateering.—American privateers, that could outsail any of the British cruisers, haunted St. George's Channel, pouncing on British merchant-ships, which, when captured, they carried off to sell in France. How real this danger was, let the narrative of one week's marauding show. Paul Jones, who was a native of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, after having served his apprenticeship at Whitehaven, emigrated to Virginia, in America. Gaining distinction by privateering in the American War, he now appeared in British seas in command of
1778 A.D. the *Ranger*, a swift sloop, armed with eighteen six-pounder guns. After descending on Whitehaven, where he burned the shipping, and plundering the shores of Kirkcudbright Bay, he crossed to Carrickfergus, where the *Drake*, an English brig of twenty guns, lay at anchor, and he audaciously sailed round it. The *Drake* gave chase, but was beaten in an hour's fight. Paul got safely off to Brest with his prizes and his plunder.

Concessions.—A policy of relaxation, both in the severity of commercial restrictions and of penal laws, now began. The Embargo was taken off, and Ireland was permitted to export all her goods free, except woollens, then a merchandise of much importance. The English Parliament having passed a Bill for the repeal of penal laws against catholics, a similar measure was proposed for Ireland, where

both catholics and nonconformists were oppressed. Luke Gardiner (afterwards Lord Mountjoy), by his Catholic Relief Bill, got the Act of Queen Anne abrogated, which forbade catholics to purchase freehold property, and gave to an eldest son, who became a protestant, the power of reducing his father to the position of tenant-for-life. Instead of power to purchase, the right of taking leases for 999 years was conceded to the catholics. Not until the following year (1779) did the repeal of the Test Clause give relief to the presbyterians.

The Volunteers.—Meanwhile, both French and American privateers infested the east and south coasts, darting like hawks upon their prey. Their swiftness made them safe, and in the Irish smugglers they found sympathetic friends. As neither regulars

VOLUNTEER SWORD.

nor militia were available for defence, the country gentlemen began to arm their tenants, and drill them in the military fashion. At Belfast the movement originated, when the Viceroy sent thither sixty dragoons—all he could spare—in response to a request for protection. At first the Viceroy frowned upon the enrolment of Volunteers, but the resolve of the nation, too strong for him, obliged him to supply the force with muskets. 1779 A.D.

By October, more than 40,000 Volunteers bore arms.

Paul Jones, the daring Scotch adventurer, now approached the Irish coast again, with a squadron of six armed vessels, obtained at L'Orient in France, but the news of the Volunteer enrolment deterred him from landing to plunder. In the North Sea he captured two English frigates.

Free Trade demanded.—When the Parliament met, Grattan moved as an amendment to the Address, "that it was by free export and import only that the Nation was to be saved from impending ruin;" and a corps of Volunteers, commanded by the Duke of Leinster, lined Dame Street as the Speaker and the Commons walked in procession to the Castle. Another demonstration of Volunteers in College Green excited Dublin a little later on, and (15th November, 1779) a riotous mob clamoured for Free Trade at the very doors of the House. Within, notes of defiance rang loud. The Prime Sergeant, Hussy Burgh, declaiming against the idea of Ireland being then at peace, cried, "England has sown her laws as dragons' teeth, and they have sprung up as armed men." Then amid a wild tumult of cheers he publicly resigned his office. "The gates of promotion are shut," cried Grattan; "but the gates of glory are open."

Dec. 13, 1779 A.D.

Repeal of Trade Laws.—These events resulted in immediate success. Lord North proposed in the British Parliament three articles of relief to Irish trade—(1) to allow free export of wood, woollens, and wool-flocks; (2) to

allow a free export of glass; (3) to allow, under certain conditions, a free trade to all the British colonies. When the news reached Ireland, excessive joy prevailed, the popular mind being filled with gratitude. Dublin was illuminated.

Grattan's two Resolutions.—But this was only a beginning. Poynings' Law, and the 6th of George I., required to be swept away too, so that Ireland might enjoy not only Free Trade, but also Self-government. Grattan moved his two famous resolutions:—

1. *That the King, with the consent of the Lords and Commons of Ireland, is alone competent to enact laws to bind Ireland.*

2. *That Great Britain and Ireland are inseparably united under one Sovereign.*

In supporting these resolutions, Grattan cited England's dealings with America, to show what Ireland too might effect by claiming her just rights. A tempest of enthusiasm shook the House. Only two members were found willing to oppose Grattan: but the House adjourned, both Government and Opposition being afraid to face a division, and so no record of the proceedings was entered on the journals.

April 19, 1780 A.D.

A Mutiny Bill, promoted by Bushe, demanded that the army in Ireland should be controlled in Ireland, and that the country should be no longer subject to the British Mutiny Act. The measure ultimately passed, its action being made biennial instead of perpetual, as had been desired by the English ministry.

The Earl of Carlisle became Viceroy in 1781, with Mr. Eden as Secretary. Viewing England's embroilment in war—in America, in India, with France, and Spain, and Holland—the Irish Volunteers, whose numbers had swelled, Grattan said, to well-nigh 100,000 men, held meetings and reviews in various parts of the country. Lord Charlemont, riding at the head of the Ulster corps, displayed his force to the admiring eyes of Belfast, and in his address hailed the spirit of freedom which was now beginning to brighten a land, secure by its own efforts against invasion, and cherishing the hope of freedom from the trammels of a stranger parliament.

Session of 1781.—The principal orators of the Irish Parliament at this time were Henry Flood, Hely Hutchinson, John Fitzgibbon, and the incorruptible patriot, Henry Grattan. Flood, now approaching fifty years of age, had been for years attached to the Court party by the gift of a vice-treasurership, which he now resigned. Fitzgibbon, born in 1748, and Grattan, born in 1746, had been fellow-students at Trinity, and at the Temple, in London.

Flood, desirous of winning back his old place and fame as leader of the patriots, strove to rival Grattan. Poynings' Law, and the 6th of George I., were assailed. A Catholic Relief Bill was brought forward by Gardiner, with the object of extending to the catholics in Ireland the same privileges in the holding of land as had been lately granted in England.

Volunteer Meeting at Dungannon.—In consesequence of the corrupt House of Commons, Grattan,

Lord Charlemont, and Flood now united their strength to secure a declaration of the popular will. A meeting of 242 delegates from 143 Ulster companies of Volunteers assembled in the church at Dungannon, and voted the adoption of thirteen resolutions drafted by these three statesmen. These asserted, in the spirit of Grattan's former resolutions in Parliament, that the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland alone could make laws for Ireland, and that the action of the English and Irish Privy Councils, based on Poynings' Law, was unconstitutional. A further resolution, at the instance of Grattan, approved of the relaxation of the Penal Laws against catholics.

Feb. 15, 1782 A.D.

ARMS OF DUNGANNON.

A Catholic Relief Bill, which concerned property, was immediately carried. In the following month, Lord North's Government came to an end, and a Whig Administration, under the Marquis of Rockingham, was formed. Lord Carlisle was removed, and the Duke of Portland became Viceroy of Ireland.


DUNGANNON CHURCH.

Declaration of Independence.—The 16th of April, 1782, was a memorable day for Dublin. On that date, in a city thronged with Volunteers, with bands playing, and banners blazoned with gilded harps fluttering

in the wind, Grattan, in an amendment to the Address which was always presented to the King at the opening of Parliament, moved, "*That Ireland is a distinct Kingdom, with a separate Parliament, and that this Parliament alone has a right to make laws for her.*" On the 17th of May, the two Secretaries of State—Lord Shelbourne in the Lords, and Charles James Fox in the Commons of Great Britain—proposed the repeal of the 6th of George I., a statute which declared the right of the English Parliament to make laws for Ireland. The English Government frankly and fully acceded to the demands of Ireland. Four points were granted—(1) an Independent Irish Parliament; (2) the abrogation of Poynings' Law, empowering the English Privy Council to alter Irish Bills; (3) the introduction of a Biennial Mutiny Bill; (4) the abolition of the right of appeal to England from the Irish law courts. These concessions were announced to the Irish Parliament at once: in their joy the Irish Houses voted £100,000, and 20,000 men to the navy of Great Britain. Ireland had at last achieved political freedom. Peace and prosperity seemed about to bless the land.

April 16, 1782 A.D.

Grant to Grattan.—It was at once proposed to make a grant of £100,000 to Grattan, in gratitude for his patriotic services; but he objected to this sum as too great, and ultimately was induced to accept £50,000.

Flood.—The success which had crowned the labours of Grattan stirred up the jealousy of Flood,

who now sought to take up a more advanced position, in the hope of supplanting the Irish leader in popular favour. Flood, born in 1732, was now a man of fifty. While Grattan was still a law student at the Middle Temple, Flood had been leader of the Irish Commons—first "patriot" of his day—a veritable thorn in the flesh to Lord Townshend. But he soon found he had not the confidence of any section in the House. He now insisted that the British Parliament should, by a special Act, formally renounce for ever all right to legislate for Ireland. Grattan maintained that "simple repeal" of the obnoxious 6th of George I. was enough. In this contest Grattan triumphed; but the two friends were friends no more.

That there might be no misunderstanding as to the deliberate intention of the English Parliament in granting Irish legislative independence, Lord Shelburne had passed an Act of Renunciation, declaring that "*the Right claimed by the people of Ireland, to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdom, is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable.*"

Relief Bills.—During the same session (1782), the two Catholic Relief Bills proposed by Luke Gardiner, who afterwards became Viscount Mountjoy, were passed. These measures gave catholics the right to buy freeholds, to teach schools, and to educate their children as they pleased. The *Habeas Corpus Act* was now extended to Ireland; and marriages by presbyterian ministers were made legal.

Viscount Temple succeeded the Duke of Portland as Viceroy in September, 1782, and held office until June, 1783. His brother, William Grenville, acted as Secretary. By the death of Rockingham (July, 1782) Lord Shelburne had become Prime Minister, with William Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Temple's only notable work during his nine months of office was the institution of the Knights of St. Patrick, with the insignia of which order the leading Irish nobles were decorated on St. Patrick's Day, 1783.

When Lord Shelburne retired from office, and the Duke of Portland became Premier, the Earl of Northington was sent to Ireland as Viceroy in place of Temple, whom Portland thought to be too yielding for the post.

Parliamentary Reform.—The question of Parliamentary Reform now arose. The lower House was largely recruited by the representatives of pocket boroughs. The House of Stuart had created a great number of constituencies for the purpose of gaining Government majorities. Eighty-six members were elected, each by the votes of some little corporation. One hundred and sixteen seats were in the hands of twenty-five landed proprietors. The Volunteers, who looked upon the recent recognition of the rights of Ireland as due mainly to their efforts, now began to agitate for a reform of the Irish Parliament.

EARL OF CHARLEMONT.

Their commander was James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont.

This nobleman, who played a distinguished part in Irish affairs, was born at Dublin in 1728. Refined by foreign travel, he became one of that brilliant literary circle in which Burke, Johnson, and Goldsmith shone. He was elected first President of the Royal Irish Academy, an institution founded in 1785, to give direction to the awakening intellect of the country after its long night of bondage.

ARMS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A preliminary meeting of Volunteers, held at Dungannon in September, 1783, made arrangements for a great convention at Dublin, which was to sit during the Parliamentary session.

An eccentric figure among the Volunteers was that of the protestant Bishop of Derry—Frederick Hervey—who had, since assuming the mitre, become Earl of Bristol by the death of his brother. In all the splendours of a purple robe and diamond buckles, he drove, in a carriage drawn by six horses, to the Rotunda, surrounded by grenadiers and dragoons in gleaming uniforms. One hundred and sixty delegates marched two abreast, wearing green sashes. The Dublin corps of artillery, led by their colonel, Napper Tandy, a city tradesman, were there, each cannon

Nov. 10, 1783 A.D.

wreathed with ribands.

THE ROTUNDA.

Peal upon peal, these guns thundered a salute as the delegates entered the round hall at the end of Sackville Street known as the Rotunda.

In the Convention, Charlemont, who was elected chairman, advocated with success moderate measures; the Bishop of Derry and his followers being for Catholic Emancipation and separation from England. On the question of Reform, Flood took the lead. He at once introduced in the House of Commons a Bill, which gave the franchise in both cities and boroughs to protestant forty-shilling freeholders, and leaseholders for thirty-one years, of which fifteen were unexpired; but to the catholics, who constituted the bulk of the population, it did not extend.

Nov. 29, 1783 A.D.

On this Bill a very hot debate ensued. The fact that Parliament was being dictated to by a body of armed men, roused in most of the members feelings of indignation, especially among those whose seats the Bill would have endangered. The most effective speakers against the Bill were the Attorney-General, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, and John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare. The Bill was rejected by 150 votes to 77; among the minority

were Grattan and John Philpot Curran, the celebrated wit, who, as member for Kilbeggan, made his maiden speech on this occasion.

On the defeat of their Reform Bill, the Volunteers might have appealed to arms, but, rather than cause civil war, they wisely retired from their position, and the Convention was at once adjourned *sine die*.

The Duke of Rutland, appointed to succeed Lord Northington as Viceroy, arrived in Ireland in February, 1784. He was a young man of twenty-nine. No Irish goods could be imported into England, owing to prohibitive import duties. It was a troubled time; not only were soldiers hamstrung by the mob, but traders of Dublin were tarred and feathered by the populace as a result of the clamour raised against English imported goods. The mob surrounded the Parliament House, and even entered the galleries, threatening unpopular members with death. A Congress of Volunteers and representatives of the counties was attempted, but the decided attitude of Fitzgibbon, now Attorney-General, rendered such an assemblage impossible. The remnant of the Volunteers, under Napper Tandy, held secret meetings and planned reforms. The movement was still kept alive in Belfast and the North, where it had been initiated, and resulted at a later day in the formation of the Whig Club and the Society of the United Irishmen.

Pitt's Proposals.—William Pitt, now Prime Minister, submitted a measure, divided into eleven

propositions, for the equalisation of commercial duties in Great Britain and Ireland. Free commerce with the English colonies was offered to Ireland. The linens of Ulster were to enjoy the protection already existing in English markets, and, as a set-off to these and other privileges, Ireland was to contribute any surplus revenue beyond the sum of £650,000 to the support of the British navy. The question excited, in the English Parliament, opposition so determined (petitions from all the leading Scotch and English manufacturing towns pouring in), that Pitt withdrew the eleven propositions, and sent back a remodelled scheme of twenty, which were less favourable to Irish commerce. Sheridan and Fox opposed the measure in the English House. In the Irish Parliament, Flood led the opposition; Fitzgibbon spoke in favour of the measure, which, however, was withdrawn. Grattan added his influence and voice to the rejection of the scheme.

1785 A.D.

Whiteboys again.—The arms of the Volunteers, owing to the disorganised condition of that body, often passed, especially in the South, into the hands of lawless men. In Kerry the Rightboys became feared for their acts of lawlessness, led by a shadowy Captain Right. Their wrath fell chiefly upon the tithe-proctors, who, acting for absentee clergymen, were wont to extort exorbitant sums from the poorest peasants. Such men were slain or mutilated, and the resident clergy too were often grievously injured.

Police Bill.—In 1786, Fitzgibbon, the Attorney-General, introduced a Police Bill for Dublin. Seven

paid magistrates were to be appointed, and forty constables were added to the staff of city watchmen. After some opposition from Grattan the Bill passed. Such was the modest beginning out of which was to grow the splendid force of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Insurrection Bill.—To cope with the outrage and riot in Munster, Fitzgibbon now brought in a Bill, which treated conspiracy as felony, punishable by death. In opposing it, Grattan denounced the payment of tithes, and advocated, instead of coercion, as a remedy for the disturbance, the use of the "engine of redress;" but Fitzgibbon argued that the widespread misery that prevailed arose chiefly from the extortions of the "Middlemen." These were speculators who took leases from absentee landlords, and then sublet their holdings to annual tenants at what is called a "rack-rent," *i.e.*, a rent extortionately high. This Bill, which ultimately passed, bore two names—the *Insurrection Bill* and the *Tumultuous Assemblies Bill.* It embodied the main provision of the English Riot Act (passed in 1715), viz., that a magistrate, after reading the Act, could disperse by force any disorderly assembly of more than twelve persons. In October, 1787, the Duke of Rutland died of fever, at Dublin. His administration of nearly four years resulted in a short time of tranquillity. Bribery by pensions, however, had been largely used. The Pension List in Ireland, which had previously amounted to £1,000,000, was now increased by £20,000 a-year.

1787 A.D

Temple, now **Marquis of Buckingham,** was recalled to the Castle as Viceroy. He incurred much odium by his vigorous searching into the accounts of various public offices, where a system of fraud and plunder had long existed.

In retaliation for Rightboy outrages in the South, where the protestants had been disarmed and the clergy attacked, an association was formed at Antrim for the purpose of seizing the guns of the catholics. These called themselves *Peep o' Day Boys.* The catholics organised a rival society, under the title of *Defenders.*

Regency Question.—The mind of King George III. having become deranged, a question arose as to the nature of the Regency. Fox maintained that the Prince of Wales should have full royal power; Pitt insisted that Parliament should control and limit his power. In the Irish Parliament, which opened its session in February, 1788, Grattan advocated the views of Fox; and on his proposal the Irish Parliament prepared an Address, offering the Regency of Ireland to the Prince, without limit or restriction. When this Address was read at the Castle, the Viceroy refused to receive it, because the Prince was not yet English Regent. A deputation, including the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Charlemont, was then appointed to see the Prince and make the offer personally; but the recovery of King George III. ended the matter.

1788 A.D.

The Whig Club.—Grattan, Charlemont, and their

friends, the leading men of the Volunteer movement, anxious to stem the tide of political corruption, then formed the Whig Club, in which they could utter their sentiments freely. Napper Tandy and Hamilton Rowan were among the members, as were also Curran and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Fitzgibbon had now become Lord Chancellor of Ireland: in 1795 he was created Earl of Clare.

When Buckingham left Ireland in 1789, the Earl of Westmoreland became Lord Lieutenant, with Major Hobart as Secretary.

In the new Parliament, which met in 1791, Robert Stewart, afterwards Lord Castlereagh, sat for Down; Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, sat for Trim; and Arthur O'Connor, afterwards a leading member of the *United Irishmen*, sat for Philipstown. Grattan was then member for Dublin.

Northern Whig Club.—Belfast, stirred by the influences of the French Revolution, had now become a centre of political activity. Lord Charlemont and Lord Moira established the Northern Whig Club, and Theobald Wolfe Tone was elected a member.

Wolfe Tone, the chief founder of the body known as the *United Irishmen*, was born at Dublin in 1763. Having studied at Trinity, and dallied a little with literature, he was called to the bar in 1789. In a paper all aglow with a generous patriotism, he laid down the principles of a new Society, which was to unite all creeds in Ireland on the basis of a common nationality. It was to take

the place of the Whig Club, which seemed to Tone and his friends insincere and timid. The first lodge of the United Irishmen was formed by Tone and Russell at Belfast, in October, 1791. The Emancipation of Ireland from English Rule, the Reform of Parliament, and the cordial Union of all creeds, were the initial objects of this Society.

BADGE OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

Belfast had meanwhile been the scene of a great demonstration, in celebration of the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile. The revived Volunteers, with flags and drums, marched before a picture of Mirabeau and a canvas depicting the opening of the Bastile. The Whig Club walked in procession, wearing green cockades. A dinner at the Linen Hall wound up the day's proceedings. "Washington" and "Franklin," who freed the American Colonies; "Mirabeau," the master-spirit of the French Revolution; "Molyneux" and "Grattan," as representatives of Irish nationality, were the great toasts of the evening. Newry and Downpatrick were ablaze with the new democratic spirit.

July 14, 1797 A.D.

ARMS OF BELFAST.

Immediately after Tone's visit to Belfast, he formed a lodge of United Irishmen at

Dublin, with the Hon. Simon Butler as Chairman, and Napper Tandy as Secretary.

The Catholic Question was much before the public during the session of 1792. Richard Burke, son of the great Edmund, came to Ireland to reconcile the conflicting elements, but his rashness gave great offence. A Catholic Convention, promoted chiefly by Keogh, a Dublin merchant, drew up a petition for the franchise, which was presented by five delegates to the King. In the following year (1793), a movement, supported by Dr. Troy, catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was successful in obtaining the following instalments of the catholic demands, viz., their admission to the franchise, both parliamentary and municipal, permission to hold civil and military offices, and leave for the establishment of colleges not exclusively catholic to be affiliated to Trinity College. In 1795, Maynooth College was founded for the education of the catholic clergy.

1793 A.D.

Hamilton Rowan and Tandy now raised two regiments of National Guards, with the avowed purpose of supporting the catholic claims. A green coat, with a harp on the buttons, formed the uniform of these men. The National Guards were put down by proclamation, none but Tandy, Rowan, and another venturing to appear on parade (December, 1792). A few Volunteers at Belfast, attempting to appear in arms, were also dispersed; and so that notable force came to an end.

Unhappily, the United Irishmen and the Defenders

now began to promote rebellion, and to encourage hopes of aid from France. During the summer of 1793, Connaught, Munster, and the southern portion of Leinster were ravaged by mobs, armed with guns obtained either from the disbanded Volunteers or from plundered houses. A cry arose for a new Catholic Convention, which should meet at Athlone to demand their rights; but a Bill introduced by Fitzgibbon declared any such assemblage to be illegal.

Hamilton Rowan, whose name has just been mentioned, was the son of a landed proprietor at Killyleagh. Educated at Cambridge, he visited America, but, settling in Ireland in 1784, became conspicuous, first as a Volunteer, then as a United Irishman. He was now (January, 1794) brought to trial at Dublin for distributing an address to the Volunteers which had been written by Dr. Drennan. In spite of Curran's eloquent defence, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £500. About two months after his imprisonment, Rowan was visited in Newgate by an emissary from France, named Jackson. Tone, who was present, produced a paper on the condition of Ireland, for the consideration of the French Directory; Rowan copied the paper. When Jackson was afterwards arrested, Rowan, knowing that his handwriting would certainly condemn him to death, bribed a gaoler to allow him to visit his wife, and so escaped to France. About a year later, Jackson, who had been chaplain to the Duchess of Kingston, was tried, but he died in the dock, having taken arsenic.

At the end of 1794 Lord Westmoreland was recalled, and Lord Fitzwilliam was made Viceroy. He arrived at Dublin on the 4th of January, 1795: he was recalled on the 19th of March. For this sudden change of administration there were two reasons—(1) Fitzwilliam excited the anger of the powerful family of the Beresfords by dismissing John Beresford, Chief Commissioner of Customs; and (2) he displayed an evident tendency to advocate the admission of Catholics into Parliament. His successor, Lord Camden, entered Dublin amid signs of mourning for the departing Viceroy.

A Bill for the complete abolition of all religious distinctions, brought in by Grattan at this time, was ultimately lost; but the Chief Secretary, Pelham, passed a measure endowing the Catholic College at Maynooth with a grant of £8,000 a-year.

In August, 1794, at the solicitation of a deputation consisting of Grattan, Sir John Parnell, chancellor of the exchequer, and others, the English minister, Pitt, determined to adopt the policy advocated by Burke, and give to the catholics complete emancipation. Parliamentary reform was to follow, and the aggravating system of coercion, hitherto the sole resource of the Government, was to be abandoned. A new viceroy, Lord Fitzwilliam, appointed to inaugurate the new era, on his arrival (January 4th, 1794) was accorded the most enthusiastic reception. On the 12th February, Grattan introduced a bill admitting catholics to Parliament, but the king interposed with a veto, which left Pitt the option of

abandoning his policy or resigning. The Government changed front; Fitzwilliam was recalled, Lord Camden appointed in his place, and the ascendency policy became again the rule.

The recall of Fitzwilliam completely dashed the hopes of those who sought the peace and prosperity of the country, while it exasperated the peasantry, who had trusted in the promises made. The Society of United Irishmen having been suppressed, it was reorganised as a secret body by its most active members, at this date. Arms were seized on all sides. The prospect of a union of creeds, which Tone had cherished, grew dim, and its realisation became considerably retarded when a bloody conflict, known as the Battle of the Diamond, occurred at a village in Armagh, between the protestants and the Defenders. The latter were defeated; and the protestant victors banded themselves into a secret society, and styled themselves *Orangemen*, having as their declared object the expulsion of the catholics from Ulster. Ruthless persecution and terrorism were unfortunately employed. General Craddock was despatched to repress the lawless bands which harried the country districts.

21st Sept., 1795 A.D.

General Luttrell, sent into the West to quell the disturbances of the Defenders, summarily cleared the prisons of those awaiting trial, and transported them, with large numbers of others whom he arrested on suspicion.

In the summer of 1795 Wolfe Tone sailed with his family to America. Previously he had taken

three of his chosen Belfast friends, Russell, Neilson, and M'Cracken, to a solitary mound on the top of the Cave Hill, known as M'Art's Fort, and had there made them swear to strive to the last for the independence of Ireland. On the 1st of January, 1796, Tone went from New York to France for the purpose of soliciting French aid.

Meantime, in Ireland, by the union of the Defenders and United Irishmen, and under the pressure of recent events, the spirit of insurrection had grown more determined. A brother of the Duke of Leinster, Lord Edward Fitzgerald—who had served with credit in the American war, and was a strong advocate of reform—and Arthur O'Connor, sought an interview in Switzerland with Hoche, the celebrated French general, on the subject of a French invasion, which should aid in erecting Ireland into a Republic independent of Great Britain. The peasantry in some places were secretly supplied with arms. The protestant landowners, distrusting the militia, obtained leave from Government to raise companies of yeomanry. Everything portended an approaching struggle.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The French Expedition.—On the 15th of December, 1796, a fleet of forty-three French warships, carrying 15,000 men and a great store of artillery and arms, left Brest under the command of General

Hoche, with Grouchy second in command. Tone sailed on board of the *Indomptable*. The authorities at once set about meeting the attack. The country generally was unprotected, but the peasantry, at least in the South and West, were quite disposed to assist the military operations of the Government. No British ships impeded the expedition, but storms scattered the fleet. Sixteen vessels found a perilous shelter in Bantry Bay, where they anchored for about a week; but whirling snow-storms lashed the sea into so wild a rage that it was impossible to land, and the great fleet returned to Brest, with the loss of four ships, having achieved nothing.

Martial Law.—The Government having secret information as to the conspiracy, proclaimed martial law in Antrim, Down, Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal. The organ of the United Irishmen, the *Northern Star*, was suppressed, and a number of members of that body, sitting in committee, were arrested at Belfast.

Early in 1797, Arthur O'Connor was imprisoned in Dublin for printing a defiance of the Government. The cruelties of the troops, and the brutal excesses of the yeomanry, who flogged and tortured the peasantry to extort confessions as to concealed arms, exasperated large numbers, and drove them into the ranks of the conspiracy, while acts of retaliation were a natural consequence. The United Irishmen were growing every day more dangerous to the Government. Ulster was disarmed by General Lake, who seized 50,000 muskets, twenty-two cannon, and 70,000 pikes. Lord Camden, the Viceroy, found it necessary

to issue a stern proclamation, warning all loyal subjects against joining the United Irishmen. Disunion had already begun to sap the strength of the Society. The Ulster lodges, formed at an early period, advocated an instant rising; the Southerns held back, awaiting the arrival of promised help from Holland. Gradually the North lost confidence and withdrew; and Dublin, not Belfast, then became the centre of the plot.

Secession of Grattan.—The opposition to the Government party in the Irish Parliament was led by Grattan, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Moira, and the two Ponsonbys. They had ascertained from the leaders of the United Irishmen what concessions would satisfy them, and their demands, at that date, were found to be reduced to a full parliamentary representation of the people of Ireland, irrespective of creed. When, as an expiring effort, George Ponsonby proposed a series of resolutions in favour of abolishing all religious disabilities, he was defeated by 170 to 30. Grattan and his party, grown hopeless, then seceded from Parliament. 1797 A.D.

During the year 1797 Wolfe Tone's expectations received two disastrous blows. A great Dutch fleet under De Winter, which had collected in the Texel for an invasion of Ireland, was all but annihilated off Camperdown by Admiral Duncan; and General Hoche, Tone's best friend, died.

Rebellion of 1798.—On information supplied by informers, Arthur O'Connor and a priest named O'Coigley were arrested at Margate on their way

to France. They were tried at Maidstone. O'Coigley was hanged, but O'Connor was sent to prison in Dublin. On the 12th of March the police seized eighteen members of the United Irishmen, sitting in committee in a house in Bridge Street, Dublin. But the master-spirit, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was not captured till two months later, a reward of £1,000 having been offered for his apprehension. Four days previous to the date on which the intended rising was to take place, the Government received information as to the place of his concealment. Acting on secret information, Major Swan, Major Sirr, Captain Ryan, and some soldiers, in plain clothes, entered the house of a feather merchant in Thomas Street. Dublin, and found Lord Edward lying on a bed. Leaping up, the rebel lord closed with Swan, whom he stabbed with a dagger. The same fate befel Ryan, But Major Sirr, firing his pistol, shot Lord Edward in the shoulder, and made him prisoner. He died in Newgate a fortnight later, aged only thirty-four. Two brothers named Sheares, barristers, who had joined the plot, were also immediately arrested: tried and found guilty, they were executed in front of Newgate (July, 1798).

19th May, 1798 A.D.

Although the leaders of the insurrectionary movement were thus cut off, the flames of rebellion broke out wildly. Dublin was saved by the stern discipline of martial law. It having been preconcerted that the signal for revolt for the country districts should be the non-arrival of the mail-coaches, on the 24th of

May, about two in the morning, these were stopped. A body of rebel pikemen set fire to the barracks at Prosperous in Kildare, and killed, almost without exception, such soldiers as succeeded in escaping from the building, including many Welsh yeomanry, who had recently made themselves dreaded for their savage acts. Lord Gosport repulsed a rebel attack on Naas; and at Tara, Carlow, and the Curragh, the insurgents were also defeated.

Rising in Wexford.—The county of Wexford, one in which the United Irishmen had no organisation, witnessed the only notable success gained by the rebels. Here the outbreak had mainly been caused by the excesses of the soldiery. On Saturday evening, the 26th of May, at twilight, a tongue of flame—a beacon fire—grew red on the summit of Corrig-rua Hill, ten miles west of Ferns. An answering light began to blaze at Boolavogue, where Father John Murphy was priest. These were signals of rebellion. The murder of a clergyman and the destruction of the bishop's palace at Ferns marked the next morning. By noon, Father John and another Murphy, Father Michael, had assembled a crowd of 5,000 at Oulart. A body of soldiers, sent from Wexford under Colonel Foote to disperse the gathering, were repulsed. Moving next day on Enniscorthy, a town on the Slaney, which was garrisoned by 300 men, chiefly yeomen, under Snowe of the North Cork Militia, Father John divided his force and assailed the town. He drove a herd of maddened oxen in front of his men, to disturb and break the lines of the royal troops.

In spite of a brave defence, Snowe was obliged to evacuate Enniscorthy, and to march his men, accompanied by a host of refugees, away to Wexford.

Vinegar Hill.—On the 29th of May the rebel camp was fixed on Vinegar Hill, a grassy summit on the left bank of the Slaney, opposite Enniscorthy. The weather was fine. The carpets and blankets of Enniscorthy were used to make tents. Wine and ale were plentiful; harps and pianos were carried from the plundered mansions to make music. A windmill, which crowned the hill, was filled with prisoners, some of whom were murdered daily.

Rebels take Wexford.—Father John, forming another camp at Three Rocks, four miles from Wexford, forced the garrison of that town to abandon it. The green flag was then hoisted on the barracks; the prison was opened; three days of riot ensued. Among the released prisoners was a protestant gentleman, Bagenal Harvey, who took command of the rebel force.

As the rebel leader was evidently preparing to direct all his efforts towards the ultimate capture of Dublin, the leading approaches from Wexford—at Newton-Barry, Carnew, and Arklow—were occupied by the military. At the first place Colonel L'Estrange defeated the insurgents. The central column, under Colonel Walpole, moving southward from Carnew, was defeated by Father John, Walpole being killed in the encounter.

A vast multitude of rebels, under Bagenal Harvey

and Father Roche, assailed New Ross on the Barrow (June 5). During all the long summer day the fight raged; but the discipline of the royal forces, under General Johnstone, at last prevailed, the insurgents leaving 3,000 men upon the field. Among the dead was Lord Mountjoy, formerly known as Luke Gardiner, who was in command of the Dublin Militia. On the same day, at Scullabogue, six miles from New Ross, some fugitive rebels, acting, as they falsely represented, under orders from Harvey, instigated an atrocious massacre of prisoners. About 30 were shot or piked on the lawn; 184 were burned alive in a barn.

WEXFORD AND WICKLOW.

The safety of Dublin now depended on Arklow, a town in County Wicklow at the mouth of the Avoca. General Needham, with 1,600 men, took up his position there to resist the advance of Father John, whose force amounted to 27,000 men. Here, after a desperate encounter, especially hottest at the bridge, the rebels were foiled, one of their leaders, Father Michael Murphy, being killed by a cannon-ball at the close of the day. Dublin was saved.

June 9 1798 A.D.

It was now decided to subdue the remaining centre

of rebellion at Vinegar Hill. Four converging columns, consisting of 15,000 men, under the chief command of General Lake, moved into County Wexford, contracting the curve of their positions as they advanced. Enniscorthy was first cleared of its insurgent garrison. The hill was then stormed in three divisions. The rebels, 14,000 strong, fought from seven in the morning till about nine, and then poured in headlong flight from the southern side of the hill. Next day Lake entered Wexford, which had been evacuated by the rebels. Father John Murphy, with a band of the most desperate of the insurgents, crossed the Barrow into Kilkenny, where they murdered and destroyed as they went. Arrested in disguise, Murphy was hanged on the 26th of June, at Tullow. His followers, scattered among the Wicklow mountains, were gradually hunted down. Roche, Harvey, and other rebel leaders, were also hanged at Wexford.

June 21, 1798 A.D.

When Lord Cornwallis became Viceroy (June, 1798), he found the strength of the rebellion broken; but throughout the counties of Wexford and Wicklow were still scattered bands of armed marauders. He found also that the yeomanry and militia, to whom the suppression of the outbreak had been entrusted, had given way to fierce atrocity in their treatment of the disbanded rebels. He saw with pain the spirit which prevailed among the members of the legislature, making them "averse to all acts of clemency." Lord Cornwallis brought to the gibbet a few of the leading conspirators, but offered a pardon to the

general body of the insurgents, if they would lay down their arms.

Some leading United Irishmen—Thomas Addis Emmet, Arthur O'Connor, M'Nevin, and others—who had been meanwhile (most of them since the 12th of March, 1798) detained in prison, now proposed to make a full confession, if the lives of some of their fellow-leaders were spared, and their own fate mitigated by banishment. Having done so, they were sent to Fort George in Scotland, and were not released until 1802. Arthur O'Connor afterwards became a general in the French service, and died at Bignon in 1852.

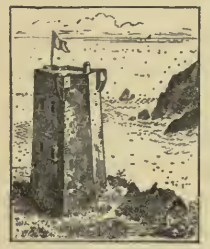
Outbreak in the North.—While the rebel camp was on Vinegar Hill, the northern United Irishmen, under Henry Joy M'Cracken, had attacked Antrim (June 7th), but were repulsed by the military after some severe fighting. Newtownards and Saintfield were seized by the Down insurgents, who formed a camp near Ballynahinch in Lord Moira's grounds. Their leader was Henry Munro of Lisburn. Attacked by General Nugent (June 13th), these rebels were defeated and scattered, after a determined stand, at what is called the battle of Ballynahinch. Munro was hanged at Lisburn; M'Cracken, at Belfast.

French at Killala.—The French Directory, at the solicitation of some Irish refugees, at last decided to attempt a descent on the Irish coast. On the 22nd of August, a French expedition of about 1,000 men, under General Humbert, landed at Killala in Mayo.

General Hardi and 3,000 men were to follow. Teeling and Matthew Tone accompanied them as representatives of the Irish cause. Pushing on to Castlebar, Humbert defeated General Lake, whose forces, being chiefly militia, would not face the French. Lord Cornwallis then hurried from Dublin with soldiers, and so beset Humbert that the latter was forced to surrender at Ballinamuck (September 8). Teeling and Matthew Tone were hanged at once.

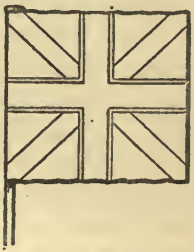
Aug. 22, 1798 A.D.

Death of Wolfe Tone.—Having sailed from Brest, with General Hardi, in the *Hoche*, a French ship of seventy-four guns, which was the leading vessel of Bompart's squadron, Wolfe Tone arrived off Lough Swilly (October 10th). A British fleet, under Sir John Warren, came sailing down. Tone, refusing to escape, as he might have done, in a French frigate, commanded one of the batteries with great bravery. The *Hoche* fought nobly for six hours against heavy odds, but had to strike her flag at last. Arrested in French uniform, Wolfe Tone was taken to Dublin, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be hanged next morning, having begged vainly to be accorded the death of a soldier. That night, with a penknife, he inflicted on his throat a wound, of which he died in a week (November 19, 1798). He had reached the age of thirty-four. Curran had succeeded in delaying the sentence, on legal grounds.



DEFENCE TOWERS, CO. DONEGAL.

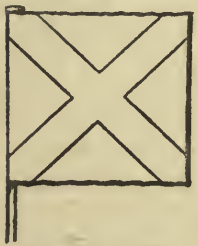
Legislative Union with Great Britain.—We now reach the greatest event in the modern history of Ireland. William Pitt, the Prime Minister, resolved to do what the Irish Parliament had, ninety-five years earlier, demanded in the hope of obtaining for Ireland the abolition of English prohibitions against Irish commerce. On the 22nd January, 1799, on the opening of the Irish Houses of Parliament, the speech from the throne alluded to the question of a legislative union. The opposition moved an amendment to the address, declaring "*that the undoubted birthright of the people of Ireland, a resident and independent legislature, should be maintained.*" The debate lasted twenty-two hours. On a division being taken, the voting was found to be equal (106 to 106). When the Parliament met at College Green on 15th January, 1800, the question of Union—already discussed and recommended in the British Parliament—again arose. Grattan, though worn with illness, appeared in his old place, having, in view of the coming conflict, allowed himself to be elected member for Wicklow. Dressed in the blue coat faced with red which formed the famous uniform of the Volunteers, he lifted a powerful voice against the proposed Union. On the 5th of February Lord Castlereagh, the Chief Secretary, asked leave to introduce the Government measure, and, in spite of eloquent opposi-



UNION JACK OF 1606-1800. CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW.

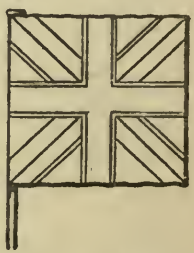
tion from George Ponsonby and others, obtained a majority of 43 votes (158 to 115). Most of these votes, unhappily, had been secured by bribery. Pensions, peerages, promotions, places were freely offered to those who would support the Ministry. In money alone £1,260,000 was spent to gain over advocates for the scheme, and the national debt of Ireland increased by that amount. Lord Chancellor Clare (Fitzgibbon) laid the measure before the Lords, getting for it a majority of 50 votes (75 to 25). Wild excitement filled Dublin. The cavalry and the mob contended in the streets. Within the Commons the Anti-Unionists had fought inch by inch, article by article, but all in vain. The rejection of Sir John Parnell's proposal, that a new Parliament should be convoked before a decision on the Union question was come to, brought the contest to an end.

1800 A.D.



National Banner of Ireland. Cross of St. Patrick.

On March 27th, 1800, the Irish Houses of Parliament agreed upon a joint Address to the King which consented to the Act of Union. The British Parliament completed the work by accepting the resolutions of the Irish Houses. The royal assent was given (July 2, 1800), and the Union was formally proclaimed (January 1, 1801). By blending the cross of St. Patrick with those of St. George and



UNION JACK OF 1801.

St. Andrew, a new Union Jack representing the three kingdoms was formed.

The Irish Legislature ceased to exist. It had been at all times a corrupt assembly, and was never truly representative of the Irish nation.

Articles of Union.—The following were the heads of the Articles of Union :—

1. The two kingdoms are henceforth to be styled "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

2. The succession to the Imperial Crown shall continue in the same manner as before the Union.

3. There shall be one Parliament representing the United Kingdom.

4. Four spiritual Peers by rotation of sessions—twenty-eight temporal Peers elected for life by the Peers of Ireland—and one hundred Commoners (afterwards by the first Reform Bill increased to one-hundred and five), are appointed to represent Ireland in the Imperial Parliament.

5. The Established Churches of England and Ireland shall be formed into one Protestant Episcopal Church, with the same doctrine, worship, and discipline. All members of the United Parliament shall take the oaths excluding Roman Catholics.

6. Irish subjects of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to full privileges as to trade, navigation, and foreign commerce.

7. The taxes and expenditure of the United Kingdom are to be levied and defrayed according to a fixed proportion, Ireland to furnish two-fifths.

8. All the laws and courts of each kingdom are

to remain as before, subject to any alteration which Parliament may enact, the final court of appeal being the House of Lords of the United Kingdom.

Emmet's Rising.—In 1803 an enthusiastic and gifted young barrister, Robert Emmet, brother of the Thomas Addis Emmet already mentioned, made an attempt at insurrection, which was at once put down. While in France during the year 1802, Emmet had been encouraged to hope for aid from Napoleon. Having forty men constantly employed in making pikes and rockets, he planned the seizure of Dublin Castle and the Pigeon House. An explosion in one of his stores led to a premature rising. On the 23rd of July, 1803, hearing that the soldiers were approaching his hiding-place in Marshalsea Lane, Emmet sallied out into Thomas Street, with about eighty men, bent on seizing the Castle. The murder of Colonel Brown and of Lord Kilwarden, the Chief Justice, marked the attempt. About a month later, Emmet was arrested in the suburbs of Dublin, and after a short trial, when he defended himself with eloquence, he was hanged at Thomas Street, 20th September, 1803. Emmet had been secretly engaged to Sarah Curran, a daughter of the celebrated wit. Her constancy to his memory supplied the poet Moore with the theme of his pathetic song—

1803 A.D.

"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."

Catholic Petition.—Henry Grattan entered the English Parliament, as member for the borough

of Malton, in 1805, his main object being to support the claims of the Irish catholics for a removal of their disabilities. A catholic petition afforded him a congenial theme for his eloquence; but he was not successful in gaining a majority for his views.

Death of Pitt.—William Pitt died at the age of forty-six (January, 1806). As Prime Minister (from 1783 to 1806), he had influenced Irish politics during many years of peril and difficulty. Fox, his great rival, died seven months afterwards. After the Duke of Bedford had been Viceroy for a short time, he was succeeded by the Duke of Richmond (1807). The Irish Secretary was Sir Arthur Wellesley, soon to become famous as the Duke of Wellington.

The Catholic Question.—With steady persistence the Catholic Committee kept their claims for relief before the Houses of Parliament. George III. was so obstinate in his refusal to concede anything to the catholics, as to require from the members of Lord Grenville's ministry a written pledge that they would never name the subject to him again. Refusing to give such a promise, they were dismissed in 1807. The catholic bishops appended to the Petition of 1808 a proposal to give the Crown a power of *veto* in the election of catholic prelates. The bishops were first to choose their man, and then submit the name to the King. If he objected to the person chosen, they were to select another name. This proposal was rejected.

While the Catholic Question was ripening to a

solution of its difficulties, a leader of men was girding on his armour for the fray. This was Daniel O'Connell, whose life concentrates in its current all the main streams of Irish history during the first half of the present century. Known to his adherents as the "Liberator"—to the Irish populace by the affectionate short name of "Dan"—he stands out prominently as the central figure of the agitation which won the cause of Catholic Emancipation.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Born 6th August, 1775, at Carhen (near Caherciveen) in Kerry, Daniel O'Connell, son of Morgan O'Connell, went to school at the expense of his uncle Maurice, the owner of Derrynane Abbey. It is a fact, full of significance, that he attended a school near Cove (now Queenstown) which was the first catholic seminary kept by an Irish priest after the relaxation of the Penal Laws. He studied afterwards at St. Omer's and Douay in France. Called to the bar in the eventful year 1798, he made his first public protest against the Union in a speech delivered at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, in 1800. He attained remarkable success at the bar, and was soon recognised as a leader of that advanced section of the Catholic Committee which resolved to carry out a policy of "constant agitation."

It is worth noting that the agitation for a Repeal of

the Union—in which O'Connell afterwards became the leader—began in 1810, when a meeting of Dublin freeholders and freemen assembled in the Royal Exchange to frame a petition on the subject. O'Connell was one of the foremost speakers at this meeting. A proposal to form a Catholic Convention, composed of delegates from every county in Ireland, met with such opposition from the Government that the plan was not carried out. In the same year Sir Robert Peel became Chief Secretary for Ireland.

1812 A.D.

The Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., was appointed Regent in the year 1811. King George III., whose later days were darkened by blindness and insanity, died on the 29th January, 1820. During the greater portion of the intervening years, Earl Whitworth and Earl Talbot served as Viceroys of Ireland. O'Connell actively urged on the operations of the catholic organisations, though often with failing hopes of success. The fall in prices, which succeeded the cessation of the long European war, caused much distress in Ireland; and agrarian outrages became, unhappily, very numerous.

CHAPTER IV.

REIGN OF GEORGE IV.

From 1820 A.D. to 1830 A.D.

Grattan's Death—The King's Visit—Castlereagh—O'Connell—Catholic Association—Emancipation.

Death of Grattan.—During the first year of George IV.'s reign, Henry Grattan died in London, at the age of seventy-three (4th June, 1820). Since 1805 he had advocated in the Imperial Parliament the cause of Catholic Emancipation. William Plunket, afterwards for many years (1830–1841) Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and now (1820) member for the University of Dublin, became, after Grattan's death, the great parliamentary champion of this cause.

Visit of George IV. to Ireland.—King George IV. spent a month in Ireland, where he was received with enthusiasm. Loyal addresses poured in from all sides; but the effect of the visit was transient. Outrage and murder still stained the land.

1821 A.D.

Death of Lord Londonderry.—Viscount Castlereagh, who succeeded his father in 1821 as Marquis of Londonderry, enjoyed this honour for little more

than a year. His mind gave way, and he committed suicide by cutting his neck with a penknife (12th August, 1822). He had been the ruling spirit of the War office from 1807 to 1809, and became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1812. He gave Wellington the command in Portugal, which led to our victory in the Peninsula. He measured his strength in European politics with the keenest minds in France. He directed the Grand Alliance, which overthrew Napoleon at Waterloo. It is little wonder that his brain gave way.

The splendid body of police, now known as the Royal Irish Constabulary, date from the year 1822, when an Act of Parliament constituted the force.

The Catholic Association.—In 1823, mainly by the efforts of O'Connell, the Irish Catholic Association was formed. Forty-seven names were inscribed in the first list. A weekly fund, called the *Catholic Rent*, was collected to defray the cost of the agitation. But Lord Liverpool carried a Bill, called by O'Connell "the Algerine Act," for the suppression of this Association as an illegal body. However, O'Connell was not daunted. Evading the clause in Liverpool's Act, which forbade meetings for more than fourteen successive days, he organised a new Association, which met annually for exactly fourteen days. 1825 A.D.

When Lord Liverpool died, early in 1827, George Canning, who had been Foreign Secretary since the death of Londonderry, became Prime Minister; but he, too, soon died, worn out with the cares of office

(August, 1827). Lord Goderich held power for a few months; and then (in January, 1828) the Duke of Wellington, our greatest soldier, formed a Ministry, under which the great problem of Catholic Emancipation, so long testing and troubling the Imperial Parliament, found a successful solution. In the Wellington Ministry, Mr. Robert Peel was the Home Secretary, and the Marquis of Anglesea went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant.

O'Connell returned for Clare.—In 1828, when Mr. Fitzgerald, member for Clare, was made President of the Board of Trade, O'Connell contested the county, and was returned by an enormous majority. But, as he refused to take the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, he could not occupy his seat.

When Parliament met (February, 1828), Lord John Russell secured the repeal of those Acts of Charles II. known as the Test and Corporation Acts, thus giving relief to the Dissenters of Great Britain, and preparing the way for the Catholic Relief Bill.

In a letter to a catholic prelate, named Archbishop Curtis, the Duke of Wellington advised the cessation of agitation; but the Lord Lieutenant distinctly stated his opinion that relief should be granted at once to the catholics, as the peace of Ireland depended on the speedy settlement of the question. For this clear utterance Anglesea was recalled, and the Duke of Northumberland was installed as Viceroy.

Robert Peel had hitherto opposed Catholic Emancipation; and, as his change of views on the subject was not pleasing to the University of Oxford, which

he represented, he resigned, and, failing to secure re-election for that seat, was returned for Westbury. He was now free to bring in his Bill for Catholic Emancipation, which he accordingly did (March, 1829). The Catholic Association had been previously suppressed.

Catholic Relief Bill passed.—On the 17th of March—Saint Patrick's Day—Peel moved the second reading of the Bill. After several days of debate, during which Mr. Sadler, member for Newark, spoke powerfully against a measure which Lord Palmerston defended, it passed by a majority of 155 (335 ayes, 180 noes). On the third reading there was a majority of 142 in favour of the Bill.

In the Lords there was hot debate. The Earls of Winchelsea and Shaftesbury, and the ex-Chancellor, Lord Eldon, opposed the Bill in the Protestant interest; but the Duke of Wellington, who declared his fear that the flames of civil war would break forth in Ireland should the Bill be lost, carried the measure through its third reading. It then received the royal assent, and thus became law. By this Act catholics obtained the right of sitting in either the Lords or the Commons, upon taking a certain oath; and became entitled to hold any civil, military, or corporate office, except the positions of Regent, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Lieutenant.

13th April, 1829 A.D.

O'Connell appeared in the House (15th May) to take his seat. As his election had taken place before the passing of the Act, the old oath was tendered to

him. This he declined to take. When a new writ for Clare was issued, he was immediately returned for that county (July 30).

George IV. died on the 26th of June, 1830, and was succeeded by his brother William, Duke of Clarence.

CHAPTER V.

REIGN OF WILLIAM IV.

From 1830 A.D. to 1837 A.D.

Friends of Ireland—Reform Bills—National Schools—Tithes and Cess.

The Grey Ministry.—In the November following the accession of William IV., the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel resigned office. A Whig ministry was then formed by Earl Grey. The Marquis of Anglesea became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Mr. Stanley as his Secretary. Plunket was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Parliamentary Reform was then the burning question of the day.

O'Connell, having won the cause of Catholic Emancipation, now cried loudly for "Repeal of the Union." Having revived the Catholic Association under such new names as the *Friends of Ireland* and the *Anti-Union Association*, he was arrested, with seven associates, was tried for seditious practices, and was found guilty. But no sentence was passed. Hailed as the "Liberator" by the peasantry, he passed like a triumphant hero through the land.

1831 A.D.

English Reform Bills.—Lord John Russell brought in the first of these Bills on the 1st of March, 1831. The second reading passed by *one* vote (302 to 301). Parliament was then dissolved, in order to test the feeling of the country. Passing the Commons by 109 votes, the measure was lost in the Lords by 41 on the second reading.

Lord John at once brought in a second Bill (12th December, 1831), which passed out of the Commons in the following March with a majority of 116. But the real battle raged in the Lords. There was a majority of nine for the Bill on the second reading; but in committee the Government sustained a defeat so severe that Grey resigned. Wellington failed to form a ministry; Grey was recalled to office. The King appealed to the "waverers" among the Lords, and the Bill ultimately passed. It received the royal assent on the 7th June, 1832. The leading features of the measure were—(1) the suppression of rotten boroughs, and (2) the fixing of the franchise qualification at £50 of annual rent, or £10 of freehold, in counties, and £10 of rent or holding in cities and boroughs.

1832 A.D.

Irish Reform Bill.—A Bill of similar scope was proposed for Ireland by Lord Stanley (22nd May). O'Connell, and his eloquent associate, Richard Lalor Sheil, member for Milborne in Dorsetshire, spoke strongly in favour of the forty-shilling freeholders, but to no purpose. On the second reading, the Bill had a majority of 130 votes (246 to 116), and it received the royal assent on the

1832 A.D.

7th of August, 1832. Ireland thus received five additional members, the number being raised to 105.

The first Parliament under the Reform Act met in January, 1833. O'Connell had now obtained a "following" of 34 members, all advocates of Repeal.

Tithes and Church Cess.—The Tithe-proctor—who, in default of the tithe or *tenth* payable for the support of the established clergy, would seize a cow, a pig, the tenth sheaf or stone of potatoes, or even the pot and blankets of the cabin—had long been hateful to the Irish peasants, who now refused to pay any tithes. Many of the clergy thus became destitute; others, attempting to levy the tithes with the help of police and soldiers, provoked conflicts, as at Newtown-Barry in Wexford, in which police and peasants were killed. To relieve the clergy, Lord Stanley in 1832 proposed an advance of £60,000; and afterwards £1,000,000 was advanced, to be refunded by a rent-charge in the shape of a land-tax. While Earl Grey was in power, Lord Althorpe carried the Church Temporalities Act, by which (1) Church cess was abolished, (2) the four Archbishoprics were reduced to two, (3) the eighteen bishoprics were reduced to ten, and (4) tithes were made payable by the landlord, not the tenant. The revenue of the suppressed sees was to be devoted to general church purposes.

1834 A.D.

National Schools.—Early in this reign Lord Stanley (later known as the Earl of Derby) carried a Bill for the institution of National Schools in Ireland, on the principle of united secular and separate reli-

gious education. A series of school-books, written to carry out these views, was prepared by the Commissioners of National Education.

Ministerial Changes.—The Grey ministry gave way in 1834, owing to the resignation of Lord Althorpe, who disagreed with Lord Grey regarding an Irish Coercion Bill. For a short time Lord Melbourne held office; but the King (Dec., 1834) called the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel to the head of affairs. This arrangement lasted for only four months. In 1835 Lord Melbourne resumed office as Prime Minister; Lord Mulgrave being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary.

The agitation promoted by O'Connell still continued to convulse Ireland. To the question of tithes, still burning fiercely, two others were now added—municipal reform in Ireland, and provision for the Irish poor. Among the last enactments of this reign was one introduced by Lord Morpeth for the settlement of the tithe question. The obnoxious impost was converted into a money rent-charge, payable by proprietors, one-fourth being deducted for the cost of collection. The amount was to be settled from time to time by a valuation based on the average price of corn.

William IV., "the sailor-king," died on the 20th of June, 1837, having reigned for seven years. He was succeeded by his niece Victoria, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent.

CHAPTER VI.

REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

From 1837 A.D. to the present time.

Repeal Agitation—Famine—O'Brien and Meagher—Peaceful Years —Fenians—Irish Church—First Land Bill—Education—Second Land Bill.

Irish Poor Law.—The Melbourne Government continued to hold power. A Bill legalising a compulsory rate for the maintenance of the helpless poor, instead of letting them depend on alms, was passed during the first session of the reign; and money was voted for the erection of poorhouses throughout Ireland.

Municipal Reform.—In 1834 a Bill had been passed for England, which gave the election of town-councillors to owners and occupiers of property in each borough, on the conditions of franchise fixed by the Reform Bill. After several unavailing efforts a similar measure of Municipal Reform was passed for Ireland (1839).

Repeal Agitation.—An Administration, at the head of which was Sir Robert Peel, came to power in 1841. The Repeal agitation continued to gain

force. O'Connell organised the *Repeal Association*, composed of associates who subscribed a shilling a year, and members who subscribed a pound a year. Monster meetings took place at Trim and Mullingar. The Repeal rent rose to £600 or £700 a-week. At Tara, the most celebrated site in the ancient history of Ireland, a vast multitude of perhaps 250,000 persons gathered to hear from the Liberator's lips what a glorious destiny awaited Ireland, if only the Union were repealed. A crisis had arisen, when it seemed as if O'Connell's nod could have roused the island to rebellion. The Government promptly interfered. A meeting, arranged to be held on Sunday the 8th of October at Clontarf—a site famous for Brian's victory over the Danes—was forbidden by proclamation; and on the appointed day a strong force of military took up their position on the strand, and the guns of the Pigeon House were pointed so as to command the roads of approach. This quiet display of power had its effect. The meeting was not held.

Aug. 15, 1843 A.D.

Trial of O'Connell.—Six days later (October 14th), O'Connell, his son John, Ray the Secretary of the Repeal Association, Dr. Gray of the *Freeman's Journal*, Charles Gavan Duffy of the *Nation* newspaper, and five others, were arrested on charges of sedition and conspiracy. The trial began on the 15th January, 1844, having been delayed by the difficulty of forming a jury. During four-and-twenty days it lingered. In spite of an eloquent defence by Sheil,

a verdict of "guilty" was pronounced. O'Connell was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year, to pay a heavy fine, and to give security for his good behaviour in the sum of £5,000. The others suffered nine months' imprisonment and a fine of £50 each. This quite broke O'Connell's spirit. Though the judgment of the Irish Court was reversed by the House of Lords, and O'Connell was released from Richmond Bridewell after less than four months' imprisonment, he soon went abroad, and died at Genoa, May 15th, 1847, aged seventy-one. Sheil, who became Master of the Mint, and afterwards Minister at the Court of Tuscany, died at Florence in 1851.

Jan., 1844 A.D.

Father Mathew.—Theobald Mathew, a catholic priest, gained deserved renown by advocating total abstinence, and inducing many thousands to take the pledge. Commencing at Cork in 1838, he shattered his health and embarrassed his circumstances by his devoted efforts in this patriotic cause. He died in 1856.

Famine.—The wet summer of 1845 produced a disease, which rotted immense quantities of the potatoes, on which the Irish peasant mainly depended for food. This caused famine, and a pestilence of fever followed. Large quantities of corn and Indian meal were provided; but the poorhouses were overcrowded, and, in spite of all that could be done, great numbers of the people perished. Between famine and emigration the population was at this period reduced by 2,000,000.

Repeal of the Corn Laws.—These sad events hastened the passing of a measure for abolishing the duties on foreign grain. Sir Robert Peel, who had long opposed such a step, now completely changed his policy, and carried a Bill which practically gave untaxed bread to the nation. Scarcely had this triumph been won, when Peel's ministry came to an end, having suffered a defeat on a Bill to repress outrage in Ireland. Lord John Russell then formed a Government, which lasted for nearly six years (1846–1852).

June, 1846 A.D.

Remedial Efforts.—Under the Russell Government, the Earl of Bessborough became Viceroy, and Mr. Labouchere Chief Secretary for Ireland. By the institution of public works—such as the making of roads and the reclaiming of waste lands—by the constant supply of bread stuffs—by the establishment of out-door relief for paupers—by the advancing of capital to complete unfinished lines of railway—by the promotion of emigration, and by facilitating the sale of Encumbered Estates—the Government strove to abate the disasters which a thrice-repeated failure of the potato crop had brought upon Ireland.

The Queen's Colleges.—The Government of Sir Robert Peel, besides increasing to £26,000 the annual sum granted to the Catholic College at Maynooth, had, at a cost of £100,000, founded three colleges for purely secular education. These, placed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, began their teaching operations in 1849.

The Young Ireland Party.—An offshoot from the Repeal Association became notorious, even before O'Connell's death, for the advocacy of more violent measures than the Liberator had ever contemplated. William Smith O'Brien, a son of Sir Edward O'Brien, and owner of estates in Clare, was the leader of this party. A barrister named Meagher, John Mitchel, editor of the *United Irishman*, and MacManus, who had been engaged in a shipping business at Liverpool, were his chief associates. The success of the French Revolution in February, 1848, excited wild hopes of Irish independence in the breasts of these men. O'Brien and Meagher visited Paris to exchange fraternal greetings with Lamartine, the President of the new French Republic. John Mitchel, convicted of treason-felony, was transported to Tasmania. A conflict in the North, at Dolly's Brae near Castlewellan, between Orangemen and Catholics, greatly exasperated party feeling. Lord Clarendon, now Lord Lieutenant (for Bessborough had died), demanded increased powers; and the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended. The insurrection proved a wretched failure. O'Brien and MacManus, after vainly attempting to raise the peasantry of Kilkenny and Tipperary, made a stand with 200 rustics at a farmhouse in Ballingarry. A few shots from the police decided the fate of their enterprise. O'Brien, who hid on the mountains for a while, was arrested on the railway platform at Thurles. Tried for high treason at Clonmel, and sentenced to death, O'Brien, Meagher, and MacManus were spared by the mercy

1848 A.D.

of the Queen, and were finally transported to Tasmania. O'Brien was afterwards pardoned, and allowed to return to Ireland. Meagher and MacManus escaped to the United States, where the former served as a general in the Federal army during the Civil War (1861–65). O'Brien died at Bangor in Wales (1864); Meagher was drowned in the Mississippi (1867); and MacManus died in California (1861).

In August, 1849, the Queen paid her first visit to Ireland. The London Exhibition of 1851 gave so keen an impetus to Irish enterprise, that similar Exhibitions, of course on a smaller scale, were held—at Cork in 1852, and at Dublin in 1853. The latter was honoured by a visit of the Queen.

Defeated on a Militia Bill, Lord John Russell resigned office (1852), and the Earl of Derby formed a Government, which, however, did not last for a year. Lord Aberdeen's ministry followed (1852–55). Under the Derby Government, Lord Eglintoun was Viceroy, and Lord Naas Chief Secretary for Ireland.

In 1853 Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relieved Ireland of £4,500,000 due to the Consolidated Fund since the time of the famine, and, by imposing the Income Tax on that country, assimilated the Irish taxation more nearly to that of Great Britain.

Fenianism.—After some years of growing prosperity, treasonable plotting began once more to undermine the peace of Ireland. One of Smith O'Brien's associates in 1848, named John O'Mahony,

who had fled in time to escape arrest, organised a society in America called the *Fenian Brotherhood.* Its object was the establishment of an Irish Republic; and the Society possessed a secret machinery of circles, pass-words, and oaths. In five years, £80,000 were raised by the Fenians in America; and, when the Civil War there ceased (1865), Ireland was suddenly flooded with disbanded American soldiers, keen for a new war. In September, 1865, Lord Wodehouse caused the ringleaders of the plot to be arrested in the office of the *Irish People.* Luby, O'Leary, and O'Donovan Rossa were convicted. 1865 A.D. James Stephens, the head-centre, was not arrested until November, 1865, when he was lodged in Richmond Prison at Dublin. From this he escaped in ten days, and has since been living chiefly at Paris.

Fenian outrages have occasionally occurred in England. At Manchester a sergeant of police, in charge of a prison-van, was shot. At Clerkenwell in London, a prison wall was blown down with gunpowder.

A Conservative Government, with the Duke of Abercorn as Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Naas as Chief Secretary for Ireland, came into power in 1866. The failure of Lord Derby's health raised Mr. Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield) to the head of affairs. Under this Government a Reform Bill was passed, conferring the franchise in boroughs on the occupiers of all dwelling-houses rated for the relief of the poor, and on lodgers, who rented unfurnished rooms at £10 a-year as a minimum. In counties, £5 yearly value

of property, and £12 a-year of rent, gave a vote to holders and occupiers. The Irish Reform Bill was passed in 1868.

In the same year Disraeli resigned, and Mr. Gladstone formed a Liberal Government, which held office until 1874.

Disestablishment of the Irish Church.—Mr. Gladstone brought in a Bill, entitled "An Act to put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Ireland." Having passed the Commons, it was so altered in the Lords that the Lower House rejected the amendments of the Peers. Lord Granville and Lord Cairns, however, effected a settlement of the difficulty, and the Bill was passed, three Commissioners being appointed to carry out its provisions. A General Convention of the Church met at Dublin, in 1870, to frame a new constitution. The chief governing body is now a General Synod. It is composed of 208 clergymen and 416 laymen.

1869 A.D.

By the same Act the Presbyterians lost their *Regium Donum*, and the Catholic College of Maynooth its annual grant, compensation being given to both denominations.

After the 1st of January, 1871, the Church of Ireland ceased to enjoy the dignity of a State Establishment; her prelates ceased to sit in the House of Lords; and the surplus of her revenues was set apart for the relief of "unavoidable calamity" in Ireland.

Gladstone's First Land Bill was introduced on the 15th of February, 1870. It altered the relations

which had long existed between landlord and tenant, by giving the tenant a legal right to compensation for improvements, and to damages for eviction, except in consequence of non-payment of rent. The "Ulster custom," which, though varying on different estates, had long given the outgoing tenant both compensation and the value of the good-will, was made "law" instead of "custom." The Bill received the royal assent on the 1st of August, 1870. Lord Beaconsfield's Government (1874–1880) carried two important measures dealing with education in Ireland.

1870 A.D.

1. The **Intermediate Education Act** (1878) allotted one million sterling from the surplus revenues of the Irish Church for the encouragement of secondary education in Ireland, by giving prizes to students and results fees to their teachers.

2. The **Royal University Act** (1879) was rapidly carried at the end of a parliamentary session. Introduced by Lord Cairns, it offers its prizes and its degrees to all persons, male or female, who may pass the appointed examinations. As a consequence of this measure, the Queen's University has been dissolved, after a useful existence of thirty years.

Home Rule.—During the earlier years of the decade which closed in 1880, the "National" party in Irish politics, under the leadership of Isaac Butt, demanded a repeal of the Union under the new name of "Home Rule;" and a large number of Irish members, pledged to support this claim, were elected, especially in the South and West of Ireland.

In 1877, some of the more advanced champions of this cause began a system of obstructing parliamentary business, in the hope of securing more attention to their demands. Of these members Mr. Charles Parnell has become the leading spirit. In April, 1882, the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada presented to the Queen a petition, praying that self-government similar to what Canada enjoyed might be granted to Ireland.

ARMS OF CORK.

The Irish National Land League.—An association bearing this name was formed, with the avowed intention of forcing the landlords to reduce the rents of land. But the agitators in the end advanced beyond this moderate programme. They advised tenants to withhold their rent. A bad season caused partial famine. The Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant, was conspicuous amongst those who exerted themselves to relieve the prevailing distress. But, unhappily, owing to the discontent of the peasantry, bands of lawless men, now called "moonlighters," committed a succession of those agrarian outrages which have so often disturbed the peace of Ireland.

After a general election in 1880, Lord Beaconsfield resigned office, and Mr. Gladstone once more became Prime Minister. Earl Cowper was made Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Forster Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Gladstone's Second Land Bill.—Previous to the introduction of this important measure, Mr. Forster carried a Bill "for the better protection of life and property in Ireland." This "Coercion Bill" gave the Government the power of arresting on suspicion, and detaining in prison, those who promoted or committed agrarian outrages.

Mr. Gladstone introduced his Land Law Act for Ireland on the 7th of April. The main objects of the measure are to give relief to tenants, (1) by giving the tenant a right to sell his interest in the open market, and (2) by constituting a Land Court, armed with power to fix a judicial rent for a term of fifteen years. The Bill passed its second reading in the Commons by 352 votes to 176 (May 19). Lord Carlingford proposed the measure in the Lords, where it met with violent opposition, and was so altered in committee that the Commons rejected the amendments of the Upper House. By making concessions, Mr. Gladstone removed this difficulty; the Bill passed the Lords, and at once received the royal assent. Three commissioners were appointed; the Land Court opened in Dublin (Oct., 1881), and a number of sub-commissioners have since, in various parts of Ireland, been fixing a judicial rent in cases where the tenants petitioned to have this done. Hitherto a reduction of the previous rent—often to the extent of 25 per cent.—has been made in the majority of cases.

April 7, 1881 A.D.

Aug., 1881 A.D.

In October, 1881, the Government found it neces-

sary to suppress the Land League, by proclamation, as an illegal association, and its leading members—Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and Dillon being the chief—were committed to prison at Kilmainham near Dublin. Several hundreds of "suspects" were also arrested in various parts of the country. Mr. Michael Davitt, who had been implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and had been released, was re-arrested early in 1881, and committed to penal servitude in Portland, from which he was again liberated.

Such was the situation of affairs in the early part of 1882. Subsequently, the Cabinet, by a sudden change of policy, decided to try conciliation once more. Mr. Parnell and the leading prisoners were released, against the will of Mr. Forster, who accordingly resigned his office. Earl Spencer returned to the Castle as Lord Lieutenant.

It is painful to add to this outline of Irish history the record of a terrible crime, which startled and shocked the nation. On Saturday, the 6th of May, the new Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who had arrived from England that morning, took the oath of allegiance at the Castle, and then proceeded to walk through the Phœnix Park to his residence. Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, overtook him. About seven in the evening, in broad daylight, with people walking about not far off, the two gentlemen, assailed by men who leapt off a car, were left dead on the path, stabbed with repeated strokes of a sharp knife.

May 6, 1882 A.D.

On the 15th of May Mr. Gladstone introduced an Arrears Bill, to enable tenants who owed arrears of rent to take advantage of the recent Land Act. This bill passed into law in an amended form on the 10th of August. Shortly after this date (August 15) there was opened in the

Aug. 1882 A.D.

EXHIBITION OF IRISH ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, 1882.

grounds of the Rotunda, at Dublin, an Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures, which drew together the most comprehensive display of what Ireland could produce that had yet been made, and showed evidence of a marked industrial advance in many directions. A monument, executed by the sculptor Foley, to commemorate the labours of O'Connell, was unveiled in Sackville Street, on the same day, amid popular rejoicing.

FOLEY.

On the 17th October Mr. Parnell founded an association known as the "Irish National League," advocating further measures of land reform and Home Rule.

The perpetrators of the Phœnix Park murders were arrested on the 13th January, 1883. The ringleader of the plot, Carey, having turned informer, the principal agents in the crime were hanged. Carey was shot on his way to the Colonies.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.

On the 3rd July, 1883, an Industrial Exhibition was opened at Cork. Following in the wake of that held in Dublin, it did much service by directing public attention to native products, and was remarkable for the large and varied exhibits of woollen manufactures.

28th Sept., 1883 A.D.

In the autumn of this year an electric tramway, running between Portrush and the Giant's Causeway, was opened. It was the first which had been constructed in the three kingdoms. The Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, presided at the ceremony.

In spite of untoward circumstances which long retarded the advancement of Ireland, there are few spheres in the world of the nineteenth century in which her sons may not be found to have won

leading positions, whether as soldiers or statesmen, scientists or scholars, authors or advocates, poets, painters, or composers.

The Irish Celt, though dispersed abroad in many lands, cherishes an ever-living love for the old country, and anticipates for her a high and noble future, animated by the thought that "one in fame and in name is the sea-divided Gael."

CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIFTH PERIOD—HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

Reign of George I. (1714–1727).

1719. The Annesly Case produced a conflict between the English House of Lords and that of Ireland.
1723. Agitation regarding Wood's halfpence. Publication of the *Drapier Letters.*
1725. Wood's patent cancelled.

Reign of George II. (1727–1760).

1733. Repeal of the *Test Act* defeated.
1738. Agitation on the Coinage question.
1739. Failure of the potato crop. Terrible famine.
1745–47. Viceroyalty of Lord Chesterfield.
1749. Dr. Lucas condemned by the Commons for his works.
1753. Earl of Kildare's remonstrance.
1759. Anti-Union riots in Dublin.
French invasion of Ireland prevented by Hawke's victory at Quiberon.
1760. Francois Thurot's descent on Carrickfergus.
Death of George II. (October).

Reign of George III. (1760–1820).

1766. Execution of Father Nicholas Sheehy.
1767. Octennial Bill passed.
1773. Absentee Bill rejected.
1775. Irish troops proposed for service in America.
Henry Grattan entered on public life as member for Charlemont.
1778. Paul Jones, an American privateer, appeared on the Irish coast.

1779. Enrolment of Irish Volunteers.
Repeal of the Trade Laws.
1780. Henry Grattan moved his famous Resolutions.
1782. April 16. *Declaration of Rights.* Ireland received legislative independence.
1785. Pitt's proposals in favour of Irish commerce.
1787. Insurrection Bill passed.
1789. Formation of the Whig Club.
1791. Society of United Irishmen formed by Wolfe Tone.
Demonstration in Belfast in celebration of the French Revolution.
1793. Catholics received the franchise.
1795. Battle of the Diamond, near Armagh.
1796. General Hoche vainly tried to land a French force at Bantry.
1797. Grattan seceded from Parliament.
1798. Irish Rebellion.
1798. May 19. Arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.
May 24. Attack on the barracks at Prosperous.
May 26. Father John Murphy headed a rebel force in County Wexford.
May 29. Rebel camp on Vinegar Hill.
June 5. Rebels repulsed at New Ross.
June 9. Repulse of rebels at Arklow.
June 21. Storming of Vinegar Hill.
Aug. 22. Humbert landed at Killala. He surrendered (Sept. 8).
1800. June 2. Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland completed. It was proclaimed (Jan 1, 1801).
1803. Robert Emmet's rebellion.
1810. Beginning of Repeal agitation.
1811. Prince of Wales made Regent.
1820. Jan. 29. Death of George III.

Reign of George IV. (1820–1830).

1820. June 20. Death of Grattan.
1821. Visit of George IV. to Ireland.
1822. Aug. 12. Suicide of Castlereagh.
1823. Catholic Association formed by O'Connell.
1825. Catholic Association suppressed.
1828. O'Connell returned as member for Clare.
1829. April 13. *Catholic Emancipation* passed.
1830. June 26. George IV. died.

Reign of William IV. (1830–1837).

1831. O'Connell tried for sedition.
1832. First Reform Bill passed.
National Schools established.
1834. Church Temporalities Act passed.
1837. June 20. Death of William IV.

Reign of Queen Victoria (begun in 1837).

1839. Municipal reform in Ireland.
1843. Aug. 15. Monster Repeal Meeting at Tara.
Oct. 8. Meeting at Clontarf forbidden.
1844. Trial and imprisonment of O'Connell.
1845. Failure of the potato crop by disease.
1846. Repeal of the Corn Laws.
Terrible famine in Ireland (1846–47).
1848. Futile outbreak of the Young Ireland party.
1849. First visit of the Queen to Ireland.
1853. Visit of the Queen to the Dublin Exhibition.
1865. Seizure of Fenian conspirators.
1868. Second Irish Reform Bill.
1869. Disestablishment of the Irish Church.
1870. Gladstone's first Land Bill.
1878. Irish Intermediate Education Act.
1879. Royal University Act.
1881. Gladstone's second Land Bill.
1882. Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures at Dublin.
1883. Industrial Exhibition at Cork.

IRISH NAMES CELEBRATED IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

BANIM, JOHN (1798–1842), novelist—born at Kilkenny—wrote "Tales by the O'Hara Family" in conjunction with his brother Michael.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, Bishop of Cloyne (1684–1753)—born at Dysert Castle, Thomastown—great philosophical work, "Principles of Human Knowledge"—emigrated to Rhode Island (1728–32)—friend of Steele, Addison, and Swift.

BOYLE, ROBERT (1627–1691), natural philosopher—born at Lismore—lived much at Oxford—one of the founders of the Royal Society—wrote, besides scientific treatises, a religious work, "Seraphic Love."

BROOKE, HENRY (1706–1783)—born at Rantavan, four miles from Virginia, Co. Cavan—novelist and dramatic writer—friend of Pope—for a time, barrack-master at Mullingar—chief work, "The Fool of Quality"—wrote also the tragedy of "Gustavus Vasa."

BURKE, EDMUND (1730–1797), orator and statesman—born at Dublin—chief works, "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," and "Reflections on the French Revolution"—entered Parliament for Wendover in 1766.

CARLETON, WILLIAM (1798–1869)—born at Prillisk, near Clogher, Co. Tyrone—Irish novelist—author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," "Black Prophet," &c.

DAVIS, THOMAS (1814–1845), essayist, poet, journalist—born at Mallow—after a distinguished career at Trinity College he was called to the bar. Travelled abroad, and in 1842 founded, with Gavan Duffy and John Dillon, "The Nation." His historical ballads marked a new era in Irish popular literature. Among his essays are "The Keltic Tongue" and "Our Round Towers."

DAVIS.

DENHAM, JOHN (1615–1668), poet and dramatist—born at Dublin—devoted adherent of Charles I.—author of "The Sophy," a tragedy, and "Cooper's Hill," a descriptive poem.

DUFFERIN, LADY (1807–1867), afterwards Countess of Gifford, was originally Selina Sheridan, grand-daughter of the great dramatist—she wrote several Irish ballads, "The "Irish Emigrant," "Katie's Letter," &c. A sister, Caroline, the Hon. Mrs. NORTON (afterwards Lady Stirling-Maxwell), gained reputation also as a poetess and novelist.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE (1678–1707), dramatist—born at Londonderry—author of "Recruiting Officer," "The Beau's Stratagem," "The Constant Couple," "Sir Harry Wildair."

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER (1728–1774), poet, novelist, dramatist, and essayist—born at Pallas, Co. Longford—studied at Trinity College, Dublin—chief poems, "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village" (Lissoy, in Westmeath)—author of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Citizen of the World," and two comedies, "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The Good-Natured Man."

GRIFFIN, GERALD (1803–1840), novelist—born at Limerick—friend of Banim—author of "Tales of the Munster Festivals" and "The Collegians."

KNOWLES, SHERIDAN (1784–1862), dramatist—born at Cork—author of "Caius Gracchus," "Virginius," "William Tell," "The Hunchback," &c.

LEVER, CHARLES (1809–1872), novelist—born at Dublin—originally a physician—editor (1842–45) of the "Dublin University Magazine"—afterwards Vice-Consul at Spezzia and Trieste—author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," &c.

LOVER, SAMUEL (1797–1868), lyric poet and novelist—author of "Rory O'More" and "Handy Andy"—originally a miniature painter by profession.

MACCARTHY, DENIS F. (c. 1820–1882), poet—author of the "Bell-founder"—translated Calderon's plays from the Spanish.

MAGINN, WILLIAM (1794–1842), essayist and critic—born at Cork—connected at first with "Blackwood's," but especially with "Fraser's Magazine."

MAHONY, FRANCIS (1805–1866), poet and journalist—born at Cork—educated to be a Catholic priest—his contributions to "Fraser" were re-published as "The Reliques of

Father Prout"—one of his best songs is "The Bells of Shandon."

MANGAN, CLARENCE (1803–1849), poet—born at Dublin—author of "Dark Rosaleen" and "A Lament for the Princes of Tyrone and Tirconnell"—noted also for his Translations from the Irish, and his "German Anthology."

MATURIN, CHARLES (1782–1824), dramatist—born at Dublin—a clergyman of the Irish Church—author of "Bertram," a tragedy, which was greatly praised by Scott and Byron.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM H. (1794–1850), novelist—born at Newry—author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Hector O'Halloran," "History of the Rebellion (1798)"—died at Musselburgh.

MOORE, THOMAS (1779–1852), lyric poet—born at 12, Aungier Street, Dublin—student at Trinity College—acted for a time as Admiralty Registrar at Bermuda—chief poems, "The Irish Melodies" and an Eastern tale called "Lalla Rookh"—author, in prose, of "The Epicurean" and a "History of Ireland"—resided much at Sloperton near Devizes.

MORGAN, LADY (Sydney Owenson)—born about 1785, died 1859—author of several novels, of which the most popular was "The Wild Irish Girl" (1806)—derived her title from her marriage with Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physician.

PARNELL, THOMAS (1679–1717), poet—born at Dublin—Archdeacon of Clogher and Vicar of Finglas, near Dublin—chief work, "The Hermit"—wrote essays in the "Guardian" and the "Spectator."

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY (1751–1816), dramatist and orator—born at 12, Dorset Street, Dublin—married Miss Linley, a singer—wrote "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," "The Duenna" (an opera), "The Critic" (a farce)—patentee and manager of Drury Lane Theatre—M.P. for Stafford (1780), and Secretary of the Treasury (1783)—greatest speech, "The Impeachment of Warren Hastings." Sheridan was the grandson of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, an intimate friend of Swift, and was the son of Thomas Sheridan, an actor—the "Sherry" of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Brinsley's mother, Frances Sheridan, wrote a novel, "Sidney Biddulph."

STEELE, RICHARD (1675–1729), essayist and dramatist—born at Dublin—educated at Charterhouse School in London—wrote comedies, and a religious work, "The Christian

Hero," but gained his chief celebrity by essays in the "Tatler" and the "Spectator."

STERNE, LAURENCE (1713–1768), novelist—born at Clonmel—rector of Sutton and prebend of York—author of "Tristram Shandy" and "The Sentimental Journey."

SWIFT, JONATHAN (1667–1745), satirist in prose—born at Dublin—studied at Trinity College—appointed Dean of St. Patrick's (1713)—resided during some years (1689–94) with Sir William Temple, whose wife was related to Swift's mother. Swift wrote (1) "The Battle of the Books," (2) the "Tale of a Tub," (3) the "Drapier Letters," (4) "Gulliver's Travels."

USSHER, JAMES (1581–1656), chronologer—Archbishop of Armagh—born at Dublin—studied at Trinity College—a noted Royalist—left Ireland in 1641 owing to the war—author of a work of sacred history, the "Annals," and many other treatises.

WOLFE, CHARLES (1791–1823), poet—born at Dublin—studied at Trinity College—curate of Donaghmore—noted chiefly for his short poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

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